ORDER AHEAD.

Forces of the Assembly in Full Possession of Paris.

Three Days' Hard Fighting in the Streets.

The Prussians Encircle the City and Prevent all Escape.

A Great Panic.

Terrible Fire on Montmartre.

VERSAILLES, May 23.—Advices from Paris report a terrible fire of cannon and musketry since daybreak this morning, in the direction of Montmartre.

The isolation of Paris by the Prussians is complete.

General Dombrowski was wounded and endeavored to make his escape from the Versailles troops, but was prevented by the Prussians.

The enthusiasm among the population is immense. Battalions of the friends of order are reorganizing. The Mayors of Paris are reported assembled at the Chateau Meutte today.

The Versaillists have occupied the Place de Clichy, at the junction of the boulevards Des Batignolles and Clichy, on the very verge of Montmartre; also at St. Lazard Station of the Western railroad, Palais de Industrie' Chambers of the Corps Legislatif and Hotel Des Invalides. There was sharp fighting at the barricades in the Place de la Concorde and Place de Clichy.

The cannonade slackened at ten o'clock this forenoon.

The Versailles troops have recaptured St Omer.

The Prussian Interference.

The insurgents make no attempt to break the Prussian line of encirclement. The Prussian troops are ordered to open fire on the insurgents if they approach within four hundred paces.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—Bismarck, Favre and Ponyier Quertier have returned home from Frankfort.

The papers contain a statement that Bismarck says the German authorities have notified the Commune that they will bombard Paris, in case the residence of Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, should be sacked.

Montmartre Captured.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 23, noon.—The Versailles flag now floats over Montmartre. The whole city is evidently in the possession of the forces of the Assembly.

Insurgent Positions Carried Everywhere.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch from Versailles on Monday evening says the Versaillist troops have occupied the station on the Versailles railroad, on the Boulevard Mont Parnasse, which is within a short distance of the Luxembourg, and that Gen. Clenchamp has turned the insurgent position at the Tuileries, and made from eight to ten thousand prisoners.

Later dispatches say the Versaillists have occupied the Place Vendome, the Tuileries and the Hotel De Ville.

M. Assy is certainly in custody, and it is reported that Felix Pyat has also been arrested.

Another dispatch says the Insurgents abandoned the Place De La Concorde yesterday, General L'Admirault's forces have captured Montmartre.

VERSAILLES, May 23.—Gen. Clasey's forces carried the barricade in the Chaussee du Maine in the southern part of the city of Paris. The operations of the Government troops are progressing satisfactorily everywhere, and the complete suppression of the insurrection is expected to-day or to-morrow. Losses of the Versaillists in to-day's fight were small.

[World's Special.]

ST. DENNIS, Tuesday night, May 23.—Fighting in Paris has ceased. Marshal McMahon and President Thiers will enter to-morrow. The losses of the Communists are fearful. The troops gave no quarter, and many of the leaders of the Commune were captured and immediately shot.

Desperate Fight—the Insurgents Thoroughly Defeated.

LONDON, May 23.—A special correspondent of the Tribune, at Paris, under date of Monday, telegraphs that, yesterday afternoon, the insurgents were driven from the Chateau de la Muette. They subsequently rallied, and held the enciente with considerable tenacity, but finally were driven back with heavy loss by the heavy fire of the Versailles batteries. At 6 o'clock Dombrowski, the chief officer of a couple of guns, charged the Cemetery des Pauvres. He was met by a firm and withering fire, and the insurgent lines became broken and disorganized. However they again attempted to storm the cemetery, and hand to hand fighting followed, but the report that Dombrowski was killed caused the insurgents to become panic stricken. A pause of a few hours succeeded, when suddenly the batteries on the hill opened on the enciente and showers of shell and a hail of musketry poured upon it. The insurgents essayed a feeble reply, when suddenly heavy firing from the north was heard. A mad panic ensued, arms and packs were thrown away, and all hotted-up officers leading. They surged and struggled, and blasphemed up the quay in great confusion, shot and shell chasing them.

A Panic in Earnest.

They, in the extremity of their panic, blazed away indiscriminately and struck each other with their clubbed rifles. As the tide of fugitives swept along up with them the retiring batteries came, imparting a fresh panic. The fire of the Versaillists reached the Trocadero avenue between the Arc de Triomphe and Band Point which is packed densely with the fugitives. The Communists stowed themselves behind a big barricade in the Place de la Concorde, but did not fire. The Versailles battery below the arch swept the Champs Elysees. The Versaillists pressed on the avenue Friedland to an open space at the top of the boulevard Haussmann; thence they could sweep the boulevard Malesherbes to the Madeleine, and open their way to the Rue Royale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stormy Scene in the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, May 23.—To-day's session of the Spanish Cortes is exceedingly stormy. The Radicals presented a resolution for the establishment of a republic. The Cortes submitted a motion declaring the election of Amadeus void, and that Don Carlos of Spain is the rightful King. The discussion was long and excited. The Cortes finally adjourned without a vote upon either proposition.

The Derby and Oaks Races.

LONDON, May 23.—The great events of the week are the Derby and Oaks, the former of which comes off to-morrow. The starters for the race will probably number fifteen. The betting has been immense. The race for the Woodcraft stake, for two years old colts and fillies, resulted as follows: Mr. H. Savelir's b. c. Cremorne, by Parmlian, out of Regal Boobe, 1: Mr. M. Dawson's br. c. Landmark, by Cadet, 2; Duke of Miss Agness, b. fillen, 3. Nine ran.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 23—4:30 p. m.—Consols 93¼ for money; consols for the 20ths, old 93⅝; the 20ths, new 93⅝; 10-40s 89. Petroleum, refined 17½@17⅝.

ANTWERP, May 23.—U. S. coupons of 1862 86¾.

MANCHESTER, May 23.—The market is dull.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—4:30 p. m.—Cotton, the market is a shade firmer; middling uplands 7¾d; middling Orleans 7¾d; sales of 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; sales at 8m, nearly due from the week ending May 5th; wheat, California 12s 7d@12s 9d; red winter 11s 7d@11s 8d. Flour 27s. Corn, No 2 mixed 30s. Cumberland middlings 34s 6d. Other provisions unchanged.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL XLII LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871. NEW SERIES NO 974.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Second Day over the Lexington Course and a Second Unprecedented Time Made—A Three-year-old Makes the Mile in 1.43—Serious Accident to Dr. Herr.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 23.—The second day's races of this season came off over the Association Course to-day, and the weather being fine and pleasant brought out a large crowd of people from all parts of the country. The track was in fine condition again to-day and there was some tall running. The first race was mile heats, with 14 entries and seven starting, with the following result:

John Harper's ch. c. Hyrons	2	4	1 1
J. M. Ow's ch. c. Ginger	6	1	3 2
Bohnti's Saina	1	3	2 3
John Sky's ch. f. Bigmoon	3	5	4 r.o
Geo. Cadwalider's ch. f. Mollie Cad	3	2	5 r.o.
John R. Viley's ch g.	5	6	dis.
Hunt Reynold's b. c. Hump. Evans	7	dis.	

Time—2:42, 1:42¾, 1:45¾, 1:47.

The second race was a two-mile dash with two entries, resulting as follows:

John Harper's b h. Lyttleton, 4 yrs old	1	
Keene Richard's Alice Hunt, 5 yrs old	2	

Time—3:34½

[To the Associated Press.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 23.—The second day's races came off to-day and it is acknowledged by experienced turfmen that this meeting is the best one ever held in this country. Yesterday a four-year-old made 1:43; to-day a three-year-old made the same time, which is the best time ever made over any track in America. The weather is very pleasant and the track in fine condition. The attendance was very large to-day, a great many ladies being present. The hotels are still filling up with new comers from a distance to witness the fine racing which is being made here.

[The result as given tallies with the tabular report, as in our special dispatch.—ED.]

Dr. Herr, the well-known veterinary surgeon of this city, and owner of Membruno Patchen, met with a very serious injury this morning, while among his horses, which were to a field adjoining his residence. He was in the act of catching one of them, when the sister of Billy Boyce, the noted pacer, suddenly wheeled and kicked the doctor in the small of the back, felling him to the ground. He was carried to his house, where he has since laid with severe suffering.

NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, May 23.—The first meeting on the Nashville Driving Park commenced today with a large attendance. The first race was for colts and fillies foaled in 1867, and owned in Tennessee, for a purse $150; the first horse $100, the second $50; the third $20; best three in five to harness, resulting as follows:

Doctor	1	2	1
Brooks' grey gelding	4	3	2
Tom Nelson	3	4	3
Burlington	2	1	dist.

Time—3:02, 2:59½, 3:03, 2:59½.

The second race was free for all pacers for a purse of $350; the first horse $250; second $75; third $25; mile heats, resulting as follows:

Jan Voorhees	2	1	2
Hoosier Tom	1	2	1

Time—2:30, 2:34½, 2:35, 2:34½.

Dugla & Johnson have brought suit in the Nashville Circuit Court against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad for $20,000 damages, for injuries done to Maggins, the celebrated race horse, by which he was rendered incapable of running.

BASE BALL.

The Forest Citys Defeat the Kekiongas.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 23.—The Forest Citys, of Rockford, won a hotly-contested game here to-day with the Kekiongas, it taking ten innings to decide it. Cannon had a finger knocked out of joint in the first inning, but played the game out. He cannot play at Cleveland next Friday. The following is the score.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T.
Kekiongas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forest City	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3

Time of game, two hours and fifty minutes. Umpire, Joseph Sumner, of the White Stockings.

The Olympics beat the Harvards.

BOSTON, May 23.—The game between the Olympics, of Washington, and the Harvards, of this city, resulted in favor of the former by the following score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Olympics	2	0	7	1	0	6	1	0	0	17
Harvards	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	5

White Stockings' Tour.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The White-Stocking Base-Ball Club, of Chicago, will leave here next Saturday, on an Eastern tour of three weeks, during which they will play the Mutuals, of Eckford, and the Stars, at New York, the Bostons, Lowells and Harvards, at Boston; the Yale, at New Haven; the Resolutes, at Elizabeth, N. J.; the Athletic, Olympics and Keystone, at Philadelphia; the Pastimes, at Baltimore; and the Olympics, Nationals and Amateur Olympics, at Washington.

CINCINNATI.

Bishop Clark Dying—Jealousy and Possible Murder—New Waterworks.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Stephen Kirk and Solomon Wall, young men who have had some misunderstanding concerning a young lady which both were interested in, met at church, and at the saloon, on Sunday night, and an encounter followed, which ended in Kirk dangerously stabbing Wall.

Rev. John S. Weaver, an old and widely known Presbyterian minister, died at Springfield, Ohio, yesterday.

The contractors to erect new water-works ten miles above the city is receiving fresh agitation, and the Council will visit the proposed place to-morrow.

Mrs. Thompson, of the privy vault victims, died to-day.

Bishop Clark is yet living, though very low. He sits in his chair, but is unconscious. Bishop Jones and Dr. Harris, general Secretary of the Missionary Society, reached here from New York to-day, but the dying bishop was too far gone to recognize them.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Bishop Davies W. Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died peacefully at twenty minutes past nine o'clock this evening Bishop Jones and members of the family alone were present.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The weather remains unchanged on the Pacific coast, with brisk southerly winds. The barometer has risen on the Rocky Mountain station and on the Atlantic station. The area of highest pressure has moved from the northwest, and is now south of center Lake Huron. The barometer is falling rapidly in Maine. The temperature has increased slightly in Ohio and the Mississippi Valley. The threatening weather with light rains which prevailed Monday night in the Middle and Eastern States has cleared away, but light rains have fallen on the Superior.

Probabilities—Brisk and high winds from the southeast and northeast will probably be experienced to-night on the upper lakes. Clear and partially clear weather is probable for Wednesday on the Atlantic and Gulf States.

How the Ministers Lost Their Clothes.

CHICAGO, May 23.—About fifty Baptist ministers were stowed away last night in the upper chapel of the University. During the night a number of mischievous students proceeded to their sleeping place and took every garment which had been laid aside and with them adorned the lower chapel. The scene this morning can be better imagined than described, when the reverends awoke with many blushes and vain efforts to conceal their extremities. The gentlemen stole their way down stairs, selected their garments and assumed an exterior which fitted them for appearance in public.

Grand Lodge of the Good Templars.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of North America, held its annual session this morning. J. W. Orne, R. G. W. C. Templar, presiding. About two hundred representatives and visitors from different States, selected their quarters, and at 10 o'clock were present. Reports were read showing the Order to be in a flourishing condition. Total number of lodges, 6,500; membership, about 400,000; state of finances very flattering.

Fire Along the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 21.—The forests in several places in the highlands on the Hudson river are on fire, and the flame illuminate the sky at night. Reports from Sullivan county state that extensive fires in the woods there are raging in nearly every direction from Mount Hope to the border of corder bark; the Angel Mill property and Black Lake Schoolhouse were destroyed. It is also thought that many deer and bear have perished in the Shanlesken moun tains, Ulster county. Fires in the woods are also raging, and much wood land has a ready been burnt.

American Sanitary Association—Murder and Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Board of Health of this city has reported favorably on a proposition from Dr. Stephen Smith of the New York Board of Health, for an American Sanitary Association, and adopted resolutions promising co-operation in such a movement.

A man named John Renkin, living at Red Bud, Randolph county, Illinois, shot his wife last Saturday, instantly killing her. He then blew his own brains out. Temporary insanity is the supposed cause.

Murder at Lower Kentucky.

CAIRO, ILL, May 23.—A brutal murder was perpetrated on Wolf Island yesterday, near Columbus, Ky. A farmer named Nick Cayce discharged one John Mérson from his employ, and about sun set the latter returned with another man unknown, both armed, and shot him. The murderers stole a skiff and escaped. Cayce is represented to be a quiet, inoffensive man, and the murder was entirely unprovoked.

WASHINGTON.

The Vote not Taken Yesterday but Probably Will be To-day.

Plan Adopted by the Committee on Revision of the Tariff.

Other Treaties.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The Senate Finance Committee had a meeting to-day and agreed on a programme of investigation for the recess in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of last session, which requires a report some December on new industries and revising the tariff and internal revenue laws so as to bring down taxation for revenue to a point slightly in excess of the expenditures of the Government. Four sub-committees were appointed for this purpose; one will visit the large importing cities and custom-houses, while another will devote its time to investigating the complaint of distillers, tobacco manufacturers, &c., on the construction of the law given by the Internal Revenue Commissioner. Another has charge of salt and coal. Distillers have already forwarded to the committee numerous memorials asking for legislation to save their business from actual confiscation. The committee will await some statistics from the Treasury as to the revenue from the modification of the tariff act of last July, by which the customs have been reduced about seven millions instead of twenty millions, as was estimated when the act was passed.

PROGRESS OF THE TREATY.

Contrary to the general anticipation of the public, the Senate did not take its final vote on the treaty. This was owing to the fact that Senator Casserly spoke for four hours against the ratification, and in favor of the San Juan question, the fisheries issue and the Alabama Claims. To-morrow will be principally devoted to voting on the various amendments and to a final vote on the treaty. Thus far not more than nine votes against it can be counted.

THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

As soon as the treaty is disposed of, the Senate will remain in session to decide what shall be done with the Senatorial investigation into the premature publication of the treaty. It is understood that the committee have two more recusant witnesses on hand whom they desire to bring to the bar of the Senate for commitment. Messrs. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, R. J. Hinton, a newspaper correspondent, and a telegraph operator were to-night examined.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The Secretaries of State, War and Navy decided to-day that the plan and architecture of the new State Department should be in the Renaissance style and be built of granite.

COLORED DIPLOMACY.

J. Milton Turner, the colored Minister and Consul General to Liberia, has arrived from Missouri, and will be in town for some days before proceeding on his mission. He is the first colored diplomat sent abroad by this government.

OTHER TREATIES.

The Senate has several other treaties to act upon after the present one shall be disposed of. The treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy, the postal treaty between the United States and San Salvador, and the treaty extending time for the Mexican commission are to be considered; but little time will be required to dispose of them.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GOV. PILE.

It is rumored in political circles that the nomination of Gov. Pile, of New Mexico, to the Venezuela mission, to succeed Gen. Partridge, transferred to Brazil, is not exactly agreeable to Missourians, for they do not claim him as belonging to that State. Mr. Pile was nominated as Minister to Brazil in 1869, but not confirmed, and was afterwards sent to New Mexico as Governor.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOWEN, THE BIGAMIST.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The next trial of ex Congressman C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, for bigamy, will be called on Friday, the principal witnesses against him from Augusta, Ga., left there on Saturday for Washington, since which time prepared to wholly exculpate Judge Leray, Ordinary of the county, the sergeant Hicks, of the police, and the lady who claims to be Mrs. Bowen, and arrived in this city this morning.

MR. COLFAX'S CONDITION.

But few visitors are admitted to the room of Vice President Colfax. His physician reports him quite weak, and in an improved condition, though he is very weak and requires careful attention.

Subscriptions to the new loan were $91,000.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY FIRE.

Commodore Woodson, commandant at the Naval Academy, telegraphs that the loss by fire there Saturday night will not exceed $5,000.

THE INDIANS

were again at the Interior Department this morning. The chiefs related substantially the same stories which were told yesterday. Little Raven presented the Commissioner with a pipe and a finely-worked buffalo robe, which he drew from his own shoulders and threw it around the Commissioner. Several Indians were to-day dressed in their savage costumes and went through the Indian dance etiquette required it, as they proposed visiting the President. After a short council they were taken to the Executive Mansion and subsequently visited the Secretary of the Treasury, returning to the Indian Office. They will probably leave Washington this evening for Philadelphia. The Peace Commission to Little Raven to visit the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes for the purpose of bringing them back to the reservation, and quantities of ammunition to be supplied their people. He will ask Congress to define the boundaries of their reservation. The President agrees with the report to a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners that he should visit Arizona for the purpose of investigating the difficulties constantly reported from that region, and endeavor to make peace.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thomas Goode Jordan, of Iowa, Consul to Singapore; John W. Douglass, of Missouri, Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue customs, vice Sargent; John W. Fuller, Collector of Revenue, Third district of Ohio. Postmasters—Rev. Davies, Richmond, Ind.; J. T. Griffin, Omaha.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nominations of Mark Tilton, Pension Agent, Madison, Ind.; Allyne C. Litchfield, Consul to Ancona, Italy; Wm. B. Reed, son of Pennsylvania, Consul at Zante; Herman Bronson, Consul at Mintitlan. Postmasters—Orrin B. Ingalls, Belvidere, Ill.; L. A. Hovey, Normal, Ill. Confirmed a number of Rear Admiral; Capt. Reed Worden, Commander; Capt. Stephen D. Trenchard, Commander.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Senate met at half past 10 o'clock. The Secretary laid before that body a letter from Mr. Colfax saying he did not expect to preside over the Senate during the remainder of the session. On motion of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Anthony was elected President pro tem. of the Senate. Mr. Cameron moved to go into executive session. Mr. Sumner asked that his resolution to discharge Messrs. White and Remadell from the bar be taken up, but instead of this the motion for an executive session prevailed, and the consideration of the treaty was resumed.

PROGRESS OF THE TREATY.

The Senate was occupied five or six hours on the treaty of Washington, nearly all of which time was given to Casserly, who examined the late Secretary of State closely particularly in relation to international law, making elaborate quotations from Vattel, Grotius and other writers on that subject. He said he would reserve his judgment until the question of ratification should require him to express it by a vote. It was intended by several Senators yesterday to ask for final action on the treaty to-day, even if a night session should be requisite for that purpose; but after sitting until nearly 5 o'clock and seeing no probability of concluding the subject, an adjournment until to-morrow took place, as it is now uncertain whether the vote will be reached before Thursday. Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, will address the Senate to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Wm. A. Pile, Minister resident at Venezuela, Adolphus G. Snider, Consul at Singapore, Joseph Belknap, Supervising Inspector General of steamboats; S. W. Chubbuck, Postmaster at Gold Hill, Nevada; N. P. Sullivan, at Santa Fe; and Joel V. Griffin, at Omaha, Nebraska.

A NEW BUILDING.

The Secretaries of War, State and Navy met at the War Department Saturday, and agreed on a plan, prepared by the supervising architect, for the erection of the new State Department

NEW YORK.

An L. L. D. Arrested for Rape—New South American Cables—The Czarowitch Will Come Anyhow—Another Prize Fight, Etc., Etc.

ARRIVAL OF FREIGHT.

NEW YORK, May 23.—About one thousand nine hundred cars of freight arrived via the Erie railroad last week.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Forsythe left yesterday for Chicago.

Gov. Hoffman returned from a trip to Virginia on Sunday night, and left for Albany yesterday.

AN LL. D. ARRESTED FOR RAPE.

Edward J. Sears, LL. D., editor of the Quarterly Review, was arrested last evening on the charge of rape, preferred by Margaret O'Keefe. He was confined in the sixth-precinct station-house last night, and will be taken this morning before Justice Dowling, who issued the warrant. Mrs. O'Keefe is said to be a relative of the accused.

TWO NEW OCEAN CABLES.

It is reported that a new telegraph company is forming of New York and European capitalists, who intend to lay a submarine cable from New York to Cape St. George to Santo Domingo, Jamaica, and other West India islands, and thence down the coast of South America to Rio Janeiro and other points. It is also the intention of the company to lay another cable between the United States and Aspinwall; to build land lines across the Isthmus to Panama, and proceed thence by submarine cables down the west coast of South America, touching at Lima, Valparaiso and other points. The company will also extend the line from the United States to Cuba as soon as the right to land a cable on the Cuban coast can be obtained from the Spanish Government.

THE ERIE MYSTERY

still perplexes Wall street. The prevalent impression appears to be that Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, is negotiating with Gould and Fisk, and the latter are struggling for the best obtainable terms. In the meantime it seems that Commodore Vanderbilt is actively engaged in maneuvers adverse to Gould and Fisk, and some say it is about an even chance whether the Erie will finally be absorbed by the Pennsylvania Central or the New York Central.

A declaration at common law was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Wm. Foster, Jr., against Jas. Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, for alleged breach of contract, in refusing to take $50,000 in gold, for which defendants were to pay $70,750 in greenbacks. This is one of the cases arising out of the celebrated black Friday operations in Wall street, in September, 1869.

THE BEAUTIFUL SUICIDE.

Further discoveries have been made which confirm the impression that the lady who killed herself two weeks ago at the Stevens House was Mrs. Kate V. Seldon, wife of a runaway gambler. A Fourth-avenue grocer identifies the hand-writing of the suicide as that of Mrs. Seldon.

CZAROWITCH COMING AFTER ALL.

We have the authority of the Russian Minister, M. Catnazy, and Chaplain of the Embassy, Rev. Nicholas Biering, for the statement that the Grand Duke Alexis contemplates a visit to the United States during the present summer. The assertion is repeated, despite the recent denials.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

In the case of the Methodist Book Concern of Goodenough against Lanahan, in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, the counsel for the plaintiff handed to the court a demurrer to the answer. The case is postponed in order that the answer might be amended. As the case now stands it has not be reached until fall.

THE STREET-CAR MURDER TRIAL.

A number of witnesses were examined today on the Foster inquest, all of whom testify to the good and peaceable character of the prisoner. Dr. Raybould, police surgeon, testified that in his opinion, Mr. Putnam might have recovered had he been treated immediately, and the bone removed.

The shipments of specie per Germania today amounted to $350,000.

MORE ABOUT THE RAPE CASE.

In addition to the charge of rape brought against Dr. Edwin J. Sears, editor of the National Quarterly Review, by Mrs. Forte, she has instituted civil suit against the doctor, claiming $10,000 damages.

In the case of the slander trial of Goodenough against Lanahan, growing out of the Methodist Book Concern troubles, the counsel has lodged a demurrer.

THE CITY OF RAGUSA.

The French Theater was sold at auction this morning for $115,200.

DIRECTORS OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC ELECTED.

The stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company met to-day at the office of Marshall O. Roberts and had an election for directors, with the following result: Moses Taylor, Marshall O Roberts, Thomas A. Scott, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward Pierrepont, Henry G. Stephens, George N. Cass, W. T. Walters, Henry C. Newcomb, E. W. Rice, Henry S. McComby, John M. Forney, John McManus, John S. Harris, Wm. B. Green, Wm. M. Evarts and J. M. Throckmorton. At a meeting of the Directors subsequently, the following officers were elected: Moses Taylor, President; Edward Pierrepont, Vice President, Henry G. Stebbins; Treasurer, Edward Pierrepont; Secretary, E. B. Hart; Executive Committee, Thomas A. Scott, Edward Pierrepont, Henry G. Stebbins, W. B. Groaves, G. W. Cass and W. J. Walters.

CAPT. A. H BOGARDUS,

of Elkhard, Illinois, won the pigeon-shooting championship and purse of one thousand dollars at Fleetwood Park this afternoon, killing 97 birds out of 100 with a score of 95.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.

From three to four thousand people left here to-day to witness the fight between Edwards and Collins for the light-weight championship.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 23—P. M.

The Gold market has been dull and heavy; opening at 111¾, selling down to and closing at 111⅝, with a range of ⅛ @ ¼ per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $45,000,000.

The Government bond market was in sympathy with gold and closed dull at a fraction this afternoon, but at the close was dull but firm at the opening prices.

Sterling exchange was weaker in consequence of the bankers of the Reading road drawing 60-day bills at 110 on account of the

The Stock market opened quiet but strong, but at about noon declined from ¼ to ⅜ per cent., when the cliques took hold and rallied the market, which closed firm at the highest figures of the day in most instances. Lake Shore and Rock Island attracted the most attention, the latter selling up to the highest point of the season. Next in point of interest were Erie, New York Central, Ohios, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph. The widest fluctuations of the day were in Union Pacific, which ranged from 36¾ to 34¾. New York Central fell off from 114 to 112¾ on small transactions. This result was due to the unfavorable bank statement which reports in regard to the road. Express shares are dull but steady.

Money easy at 3@4 per cent.

In Southern bonds Tennessees and South Carolinas, new, were steady, strong and active. The remainder were dull but steady.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	117¼
Coupons of '62	115¾
Coupons of '64	114¾
Coupons of '65	115¾
Do new	113¾
Coupons of '67	113¾
Coupons of '68	113¾
Ten-forties	109¾
Currency 6's	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95¼	Old Virginia	68¾
Old Tenn	71¾	Old N. Car	48
New Tenn	70¾	New N. Car	36¾
New Virginia	73		

STOCKS.

Canton	68½	Rock Island	117¾
Western U. Tel	83¾	N. J. Cen'l	112
Quicksilver	12¾	St. Paul	42¾
Mariposa	5¾	Do pref'd	81¾
Do preferred	9¾	Tol. & Wabash	64¾
Adams Express	59½	Ohio & Miss	29¾
Wells & Fargo	45¾	Ft. Wayne	99
Amer. Express	56¾	Terre Haute	30
U. S. Express	50¾	Do pref'd	58
Pacific Mail	46¾	Chic. & Alton	119¾
N. Y. Cent'l, scp. 106		Do pref'd	121
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p. 85¾		Ohio & Mis'ppi	51¾
Erie	30¾	Burlington	108
Erie pref'd	50¾	C. I. and Co	89½
Harlem	133¾	Lake Shore	114½
Do preferred	134	Mich. S. & N. I	93¾
Reading	116¾	Ill. Cen'l	136½
Mich. Central	124	Union Pacific	36¾
Pittsburg	103¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101½
North western	86	Union Pac. do	92½
Do preferred	86¾		

Body Found in the Ohio.

MADISON, IND., May 23.—The body of an unknown boy was found floating in the Ohio river to-day, near Hanover landing, six miles below this city. He is about ten or twelve years of age, dressed in brown jeans pants, blue army jacket and white shirt. He is barefooted, and has dark hair, cut short.

The Milligan Trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—In the Milligan trial, in the United States District Court today, the principal part of the evidence taken in his trial before the court-martial was introduced by the defense and a large number of witnesses. The evidence will probably be closed to-morrow.

CONCORD, N. H., May 23.—The Governor and Council in session to-day examined the vote for Senator. Fergusod, 50, obsolete in districts One and Ten. Five Republicans and five Democrats were found to be elected and notified accordingly.

RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the North and South Presbyterian Assemblies and other Ecclesiastical Bodies.

COMPLETE REPORTS.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 23.—The General Assembly to-day adopted the report authorizing the trustees of the General Assembly to receive donations for the establishment of a great University and invest them, but leaving the question of its organization and management an open one to be determined by a future assembly.

A committee of investigation, appointed several days ago, brought in a report condemning the Rev. Edwin Caler for having taken exception to the official conduct of the officers of the Snestenstation Committee, through the columns of the Louisville Christian Observer, a report that virtually denies the freedom of the press. The discussion was made the order of the day for eleven o'clock to-morrow.

Quite a number of reports from the committees of bills and overtures were adopted to-night. Rev. Joseph Wilson, D. D., was elected as professor in the Columbia Theological Seminary.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—In the Presbyterian Synod here to-day, Rev. Alexander Clarke, D. D., of the committee on the signs of the times, made a report expressing great thankfulness for the completion of the various acts of justice which have lately taken place in Europe; some of these were in the downfall of the Roman church and the overthrow of the French Empire. The committee recommended that the church observe as a day of Thanksgiving the last Thursday of November next in addition to the day set apart by the civil authorities. The committee also recommend that the first of January next be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the sins of the church. A recess was then taken to visit the Union League rooms and other places of public interest.

WOMAN'S PRESBYTERIAN MISSION SOCIETY.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Reunited Presbyterian church was held last night in the First church. The house was crowded in every part. Rev. Dr. Ellingwood made a statement of the facts connected with the missions of all the three of the contributing organizations: One in New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Chicago. It was desired that the Foreign Missionary Board separate the organizations, so that they be not too much multiplied, but that the work be done through three or four centres. The Philadelphia society had realized $6,890 35 during the year. It had forty auxiliary societies; thirty-five missionary bands and thirteen missionaries. The Chicago society had fifty auxiliary societies, and seven missionaries, and had realized $2,000.

Rev. J. H. Shedd, of the Nestorian Mission, described the extent of his missionary field. It represented ninety congregations, and extended over an area three times as large as Illinois, embracing five millions of souls. He urged that one female and one male missionary be sent to his field. Adjourned.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

CHICAGO, May 23.—In the Presbyterian Assembly this morning, the Finance Committee reported receipts for the year ending April 1st, 1871, at $46,773 98; expenditures, $40,-353 38; balance, $6,421 65. Estimated expenses for the coming year are $50,000, for salaries and printing minutes, $5,000. It is recommended that the clerk have added to his duties that of Secretary of the General Assembly, and that his salary be increased by one hundred dollars. The latter provision gave rise to a protracted discussion, and the further consideration of the report was postponed to take up the order of the day.

The Committee on Correspondence reported that favorable communications had been received from the church in Canada and Scotland, desiring friendly relations with the church in the United States.

The Committee on Publication reported that the work of the board was in charge of five commissioners, publishing one weekly, one semi-monthly, one monthly business, and auditing the property of the former board; and that the Publication Committee had been consolidated.

A contract had been made for the erection of a building to cover the middle and rear portion of the lot on the corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets, in Philadelphia, at a cost of $51,500. The building is in process of erection, and will be used for the Presbyterian House of New Publications.

It recommended that Rev. Wm. Moore be requested to undertake the preparation of a new digest of acts and deliverances of the Supreme Judicatories of the Presbyterian Church from 1861 to 1870, inclusive. The committee on the Sabbath School Visitor, a semi-monthly, for the year has been 1,800,000 copies monthly, and the Monthly Record has been 15,000 copies. Book-store sales for the past year have amounted to $29,831 27, exclusive of sales by colporteurs, of whom 129 have been commissioned. The board is endeavoring as fast as possible to extend this work. Number of volumes sold by colporteurs during the year, 59,000; number given away, 60,586, besides 316,623 pages of tracts. Entire receipts into the treasury for the year, $182,129 67; aggregate expenditure, $188,070 02; balance on hand April 1st, 1871, $11,059 65; number of contributing churches reported last year, 1,015; this year, 1,321. The committee, although not prepared to wholly exclude doctrinal narratives from the list of the Publication House, deem it necessary to express extreme caution, as the tendency of the times is to supplant those much better. In conclusion the committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

That the Board of Publication be recommended to prosecute with increased energy the work of distribution by an efficient and economical system of colportage under direction of the several presbyteries; that the board be authorized to supply libraries for the use of colporteurs in Dominion fields as fast as funds are available for that purpose; that the board be exhorted to employ in the work entrusted to their hands, all honorable means to secure a godly and energy which are used by other publishing houses; that the people of our churches be encouraged to increase their liberality towards the missionary department of this board, so that the means of inaugurating Sabbath school work and increasing the salaries of the missionary pastors of public churches may be supplied. Pending consideration of the report the Assembly adjourned to the afternoon.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Publications was resumed.

Dr. Darling spoke in favor of the importance of the Sabbath-school work, and questioning the efficacy of ordinary Sabbath-school books.

The question of hymnology was taken up.

Rev. Dr. Edwards opposed the change, and thought if the Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterian could unite on one book, the proofs in its favor would be very strong. After further discussion the report for the second day's orders of the day arrived.

The committee on the five-million memorial presented a report on the subject of, for new church buildings, $8,336,475 61; formances, $633,884 05; for repairs and enlargements, $735,707 60; for payment of debts, $1,408,688 66; for institutions of learning, $1,403,548 66; for permanent institutions in foreign countries, $95,509 96; for special gifts for the poor, $60,940 46; for hospitals, $48,695 35; for relief fund and sustentation, $41,150 46; for Presbyterian houses, $46,882 37; amounts not spec

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Breck.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Sec. of State—JOHN THOMAS, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Fleming.
Insp., Publication—H. A. M. HENDERSON, of Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.....$7 00
Six months.....3 50
Three months.....1 75
One month.....0 70

To city subscribers, per week, 15 cents, payable to the carrier, or $16 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 6 cents per copy.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.....$3 00
One year, delivered in the city.....3 00

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $12 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $16 a year, when paid at the office. Payable to the carrier six times a week for 15 cents; when seven a week, 17 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....$2 00
Single copy, six months.....1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each.....1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.....1 50
Twenty copies or more, one year, each.....1 25

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and one copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 25 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Postage prepaid by us in all the States and Territories. Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, or by express (in case not be procured by mail at our risk). Bills on the interior may be left with the postmaster, whose certificate will be received in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Mr. A. J Alexander has sold the 18th Duke of Airdrie for $2,000 to Mr. Dunlap, of Illinois.

Mr. Brown, Radical candidate for Attorney General, is a resident of Turtle county, and lot of Jossamine, as has been stated.

Gen. G. W. Smith, Insurance Commissioner for the State of Kentucky, has gone to New York for the purpose of holding a conference with the leading State Commissioners.

A suit has been commenced against the Paducah and Gulf railroad by Mr. Robinson, of Paducah, to recover the sum of $55,000 for the killing of his son, some two months ago, by the running of a freight car over him.

The examining trial of Hart, Rankin, Hill and Bentley, charged with the murder of Syd Embry, terminated at Lexington Monday. No new facts were elicited, and yesterday the court were to hear the arguments of counsel.

John Ryan, charged with the murder of Sarah J. Owen, in Greene county, some time in August, 1868, was last week brought to Mayfield from Missouri and lodged in jail. The circumstances of the murder were very atrocious. Ryan, a deserter from the Confederate army, and one James Pagan, shot Miss Owen, a girl of fifteen, while protecting her mother from injury, and then beat her head almost to a jelly with the butt-end of their pistols, afterwards sacking the house. Miss Owen lived just long enough to give the names of her murderers.

The Frankfort Yeoman, speaking of Gen. Harlan's invitation to Gov. Leslie to meet him on the 4th inst., "owing to the unexpected prospective absence of Gov. Leslie during the greater part of June, his executive duties in arranging his business preparatory to his departure will require his attention so closely during the current week that it is doubtful whether he will be able to attend all or any of Gen. Harlan's appointments. This was well understood by Gen. Harlan when he made them; and, knowing the fact, we are surprised at his invitation to Gov. Leslie to attend, as he knows he had not been informed that he could not unite in a list of appointments until the list of June. Should Gov. Leslie be able to meet Gen. Harlan at any of the above points, our friends will be duly notified."

A Benton, Ky., correspondent of the Paducah Register makes the singular account of the death of a horse from a stroke of lightning. The horse was hitched about six feet from a tree called the "Heaven tree," when the lightning struck a small limb about fifteen feet above her head. From this, not following any branch nor the body of the tree, the fluid struck the mare, killing her instantly. A distinct streak, half an inch wide, of singed hair was discovered running from the top of the left ear to the head, thence to the shoulder and down each leg to the hoof. A similar line was traceable down each hind leg from a little above the hock to the hoof. Another horse standing about ten feet from the mare was not injured. The correspondent asks: "Do horses attract lightning?" It is said by some that they do, and with great force, too, and that on this account it is dangerous to be on horseback when it is thundering.

In Frankfort, on Saturday afternoon last, Sergeant Joseph Cromie, of company K, 4th United States infantry, died from the effects of a wound received in an affray on the night of the 9th. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon with military honors, and was largely attended. The following from the Frankfort Yeoman is a brief detail of the circumstances of the case: It seems that on the night of the 10th inst., a number of soldiers were holding a social evening in a saloon, when George Walcutt, a citizen and ex-Federal soldier, who had been drinking, entered and proposed to form one of the party, but after some words he was put out of the room. Subsequently he returned and again effected an entrance, when he was forcibly ejected. In the scuffle two soldiers, one of whom was Sergeant Cromie, received each a stab, neither of which were regarded as serious. That of Cromie was behind, near the point of the shoulder blade. He made no complaint of the wound for several days, and went about as usual until symptoms were developed which rendered it necessary to call in the aid of the surgeon of the command. Last week he grew much worse, his condition of tetanus or lock-jaw having supervened, and his death resulting as previously stated.

In the Lexington races of Monday, by a mistake in the dispatch, as was very apparent, Mollie Coad was credited with the best mile on record in place of Fadladeen, to whom it properly belonged. The Lexington Press gives the following account of this exciting and unprecedented dash. The first quarter was made in 35¼ seconds, Fadladeen leading from the first, and the half-mile post passed in 69¼ seconds. Then came the fug of war, and the Press tells the rest of the story: "The leader holds his own, but Tubman leaves his rival and drives ahead. Thus strung out, they come down the stretch at a dashing speed, Tubman accomplishing wonders and run under the string in the same order, in 1:43. Fadladeen, Tubman second and Ex-change third, the remainder scattering. And no wonder they scattered. Such time for a four-year-old is the best on record. Indeed, the performances of the horses on yesterday will long be remarkable in racing annals. Not only was the time ever made for one mile made over the Lexington course, but the second heat in the stake race on yesterday was the best ever made by a four-year-old. Metcalf made the second heat in 1:44¼ in 1865, and Herzog made his second heat in Cincinnati in 1:43½, but these were by three-year-olds."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

In Guilford county, North Carolina, there is a young man, eighteen years old, who is six feet seven inches in height and is still growing.

George Brill, of Rockingham county, Virginia, was caught by the circular-saw of a steam-mill and so badly injured that he died in a few days afterward.

Nashville claims that she leads the world for beautiful women. Louisville, enters no claim, as the surpassing beauty of the Blue Grass belles is acknowledged.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. J. H. Otto, Macon, Georgia, was drowned in a tub half-full of water last Friday, while the other members of the household, were engaged in their domestic duties. She could have been in the tub but a few moments, yet all attempts at restoration failed.

The excavation for the entrance of the new dock at Savannah revealed a small schooner imbedded in the solid earth seventy-five from low-water mark and six feet beneath the surface. She was careened, her masts sloping towards the river. The skull of a negro was found on the vessel. She has not as yet been identified.

James Morton, a negro who lives near the jail at Memphis, not liking the attentions which another negro, Henry Williams, paid to Mrs. Morton, shot at Williams repeatedly last Sunday night, one bullet taking effect in the thigh, inflicting a severe wound, but not sufficiently serious to prevent Williams reaching his home.

The New Orleans Academy of Sciences offers three prizes ($100, $50 and $25) for the three best collections of insects peculiar or indigenous to the State of Louisiana. Each collection must be accompanied by an essay descriptive of the insects. Both the essays and the collections must be sent in before the first of June next year.

Three negroes, residing on the Snedecor place, near Forkland, Greene county, Alabama, were lately drowned, in the attempt to rescue a drowning cow from the back-water. After reaching the cow they became frightened and all went down, the negroes on the land being also alarmed, and failing to attempt relief. The bodies have all been recovered.

Dr. D. M. Bule informs the editor of the Morning Star that he has three cotton stalks in his lot in Wilmington, North Carolina, which contain forms on them ready for blooms. This cotton was planted in March. Last year he used the Cape Fear guano, manufactured by himself, but this year he used no fertilizer at all, wishing to test the effect of his guano upon the second year's growth of the staple without a second application. It is needless to say that the test was a satisfactory one.

An old negro, "Jonsing" Hodge, justice of the peace, superintendent of the poor, etc., indicted for perjury, was brought before the county court at Portsmouth, Virginia, last Friday. He had able counsel, but the verdict was that he should be fined $100 and confined in jail twelve months. There were three negroes on the jury. "Jonsing's" offence was in making out a false claim against Norfolk county and tweaking its (its corporate) nose when he was on the board of county supervisors.

Two young ladies were conversing with some gentlemen friends last Friday afternoon, on Clay street, near Brook avenue, in Richmond. One of the ladies proceeded into the house for the purpose of procuring some articles, and on returning held in her hand a small pocket-pistol, which she handed to one of the gentlemen. While the gentleman was in the act of taking the weapon it exploded, the contents entering his face, producing a painful though not dangerous wound. Medical aid was at once summoned, and the injured man is doing well.

Last Monday, Mr. John Rolfis, newspaper agent and carrier, died at Nashville, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The Banner says he was born in Hanover, fought against Napoleon I, received the volunteer's medal and also the medal of Waterloo, both of which he recently wore at the late Friedensfest. He leaves two married daughters, both of whom reside in Nashville. Mr. Rolfis went to that city seventeen years ago, and has been one of the best citizens. He was thoroughly honest, and was highly esteemed for many other good qualities.

A personal difficulty, says the Nashville Union and American, occurred at Nashville between M. M. Cloon and H. V. Bassett. Mr. Cloon was arrested by policeman Hickenbottom, and the former sued the policeman for damages because the arrest was made without a warrant. The case was tried Wednesday before Justice Wilkinson, who decided that a suit for damages could not be sustained, the city laws as well as the code giving policemen power to make arrests in certain cases without a warrant. Mr. Cloon announced his intention to appeal from the decision, but has not yet done so.

The Norfolk Journal states that a fine memorial window, dedicated to the memory of the late Arthur Emmerson, has been placed in the vestibule of Trinity church, on Church street. The work is of the richest stained glass, the colors soft and harmoniously blended. The inscription on the window records the dedications of the Emmerson family to Trinity church for nearly a century, and are as follows: "To the grandchild of Mr. Jas. Wray, rector of the church from 1785 to 1801; his father was senior warden from 1785 to 1812, and Mr. D. Silsbee was register and treasurer from 1849 to 1870."

The Norfolk Virginian says that Alexander Gaines, who lives near Newton, Va., in a fit of insanity, attempted to take his life Thursday night. He had been confined in jail, but upon that possessed him. The experiment was made, and the result of it was the man, instead of that art crazed, became as rational as ever in his life. The chances of recovery are very slim.

Last Thursday morning the body of a colored woman was horribly mangled when near the track of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad, about fourteen miles north of Wilmington. She is supposed to have been run over by the 3 o'clock down train, as the engineer states that he saw some object apparently flitting across the road at that point, but could not see it with sufficient distinctness to judge what it was. Only the head and a small portion of the trunk were found adhering together, the other portions of the body having been cut and torn into fragments and scattered along the track for some distance from where the accident occurred. Nothing has been learned of her name or residence.

The Meridian Mercury of May 20 has an account of a murder which took place last Tuesday week at Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi. The murderer man was known as Bill Bethney, a white man and a Republican. The murder occurred at the house of Bethney's sister, a widow. The negro was staying with and working for her. Bethney was displeased with the arrangement for certain reasons, and had said the negro must leave. The sister, however, had persuaded him to let the poor black paramour, and have nothing further to do with him. Bethney and the woman were talking together at the gate; the negro was in the house. He suddenly appeared at a window with a gun and fired a fatal shot, from which Bethney soon expired. The murderer has made his escape.

The Richmond Dispatch records a distressing accident which occurred last Thursday afternoon at Richmond. A number of small boys of the neighborhood were standing in front of the grocery store of Mr. Vincent Lucas, at the corner of Franklin and Twentieth streets, one of them had a small single-barrel pistol in his hands, some of which it appears the boys had been playing. Mr. Lucas' attention was attracted to the circumstance, and he took the pistol up to see if it was loaded and endanger the lives of the boys. In the act of examining it the pistol exploded, and the ball which it contained struck the breast of his own son, Andrew Lucas, passing obliquely through his heart. He instantly fell and died in about twenty minutes, without having uttered a word. Young Lucas was between nineteen and twenty years of age, of prepossessing appearance, popular manners, and highly esteemed by a large circle of youthful associates.

The Adams Express has promptly delivered to us, in advance of the mails, all the leading Eastern papers.

The Land-Office Matter.

We place among the list of Democratic candidates this morning the name of J. ALEXANDER GRANT as the regular Democratic nominee for Register of the Land Office. No man who has followed the course of recent events can question the propriety of this step on our part. But we have not taken it without advisement. Consultation with eminent Democrats of this city, and letters and telegrams received from every part of the State, assure us that this is the universal wish of the Democracy. It is certainly the obvious result of that which is right and just as a matter of equity and honor between fair-minded men. Maj. GRANT did undoubtedly receive the nomination for Register of the Land Office on the second ballot. The letter of Col. CHRISMAN and the record of the vote show that conclusively. No power can go behind the record. It is complete and final. The plan proposed by the Executive Committee is a mere farce in the absence of a contest; but with a contest it would be a most absurd and outrageous sacrifice of all Democratic precedent and interest. So we decline the needless ceremony. We regard Maj. GRANT as the nominee without any further confirmation. He received a clear majority of the vote cast. Adjutant DAWSON has very properly withdrawn. There is, therefore, no bar to a perfectly satisfactory adjustment of the case, and the speediest and fairest adjustment seems to us to be an universal acquiescence in the verdict certified by Colonel CHRISMAN and published in yesterday's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL. On this point the Frankfort Yeoman, of yesterday, says:

We have received from Col. CHRISMAN the final ballot with a letter accompanying, both of which we publish elsewhere. It will be seen that the corrected summary shows that Maj. GRANT was nominated by a fraction over two votes. With this announcement we are satisfied that the general voice will concede to Major GRANT the nomination, and that the action of the delegations will be in effect simply a record of this sentiment. We are satisfied from our knowledge of Col. DAWSON's character that he will make no further contest for the position, and there is no one else in the party who will enter the lists with Major GRANT.

The Connecticut Swindle.

The new mode of determining the result of an election, adopted by the Radical Legislature of Connecticut, as to the recent Gubernatorial contest in that State, is one of the most dangerous and criminal which has been conceived among the fruitful, unprincipled and revolutionary devices of these extraordinary times. If our country should ever return to anything approximating its original constitutional system, those hereafter who enjoy it will be hard to convince that so flagrant an outrage upon the popular franchise could have ever been thought of, much less perpetrated, at any time in the history of a government pretending to be constitutional. The Radical majority of the Legislature of Connecticut having it in their power to give official declaration to the ascertained voice of the people, choke the popular utterance, and place in the Chief Magistracy a man who was not elected by the people of that State. The legitimate Governor was a Democrat; the present usurper, who was thus thrust into the place, is a Radical. The logic of the whole proceeding rests in this political difference, and it was the cordial concord between the Legislative majority and the bastard president of the legislature that which rejected the Democrat and gave it to the Radical. The manner of doing it, like wooden nutmegs and bogus hams, is original with the inventive genius which has always distinguished the people of the New England States. JEWELL (Radical) is found to be defeated for Governor by ENGLISH (Democrat) by a close count, and immediately a suggestion of error in the count of one of the districts is not quieted by the legitimate recount of the same, but the affidavits of more Radicals than appeared by the tickets in the box to have voted for JEWELL that they did so vote are received by the Legislature as beyond the formal return, and the Democrat is declared to have been defeated. What does the elective franchise amount to when the oath of one or many unscrupulous and servile partisans is permitted to upset the legitimate determination at the polls? Ballot-box stuffing in California in the olden time were a plaything to it; and this, too, from moral and pretentious Radicalism, which passed an outrageous election law directed against the Democratic city of New York, and then hypocritically defended it as a means of preserving the purity of the ballot-box. We would rather trust a New York bruiser, who relied on muscle to give himself distinction at the polls, than any member of this Connecticut Legislature who used his place to give the effect of law to this vile fraud.

What France Must Pay.

According to late European advices the reports of the changes made in the stipulations of the treaty of peace between France and Germany are incorrect, and mostly without any foundation whatever.

As we had supposed, all the efforts of the French Commissioners to obtain an amelioration of the terms, first at their sessions at Brussels, and afterwards at Frankfort, were unavailing. The stern and unyielding conquerors insisted on a strict fulfillment of the conditions accepted at Versailles, and would not abate a single franc from the immense indemnity, or relax their hold on a single inch of the ground torn from France. This fact was officially announced by THIERS to the National Assembly at Versailles, and the vote of confidence given him by the Assembly, in which the Government obtains the largest majority it has had yet (495 votes against 10), shows that the French have fully accepted the situation. The report of the reduction of the indemnity by three hundred and twenty-six millions of francs by BISMARCK is based upon a misunderstanding, which is easily explained if we refer back to the preliminaries of peace agreed upon at Versailles. According to these, the value of the railroads in the ceded districts of Alsatia and Lorraine was to be deducted from the sum of the war indemnity, and this was to be done also with the money contributions imposed upon the inhabitants of the invested districts of France during the war. The amount both of these claims were valued at was estimated at three hundred and twenty-six millions of francs, and the treaty accepted at Frankfort only fixed the exact sum that is to be credited to the French, without making any new concessions to them. Nor is it true that the Germans are to immediately evacuate all France, with the exception of three cities. On the contrary, the Germans have shown a desire to retain a greater part of France in their grasp until the last installment of the indemnity shall have been paid them.

Another misstatement is the report that the debt is to be paid in the current year. The French Commissioners have indeed offered to settle the claims of Germany with a thousand millions of francs in gold, to be paid immediately, and for the rest to give a special French bond of indebtedness, bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable at a future period. But BISMARCK is too sharp to accept such an arrangement. He knows full well that only the specie in hand is a secure payment for a debt like that, and that the French would have as little hesitation in repudiating such a bond whenever they should be able to back up their refusal with the sword, as a traveler would have in repudiating a draft forced from him by highwaymen on the roadside. The commission of bankers which was present at the sessions of the peace commissioners was called in to give an impartial estimate of the railway property of Alsatia and Lorraine.

The only real change that was brought about in the relations between Germany and France at Frankfort was the abrogation, or rather the non-resumption, of the treaty of commerce existing between the two countries before the war. This was, however, most decidedly against the wishes of the Germans, as this treaty, being concluded under the Empire, like all other commercial treaties of that Government, was strongly in favor of the other party. The present French Government told the Germans, however, in plain terms that the immense sums of money which would have to be raised in France within the next few years would necessitate a heavy protective tariff, and compel the French Government to raise a large amount from its import duties; so that it was obliged to insist on an abrogation of the treaty.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer, one of the strongest of Radical journals, is very severe upon Attorney General AKERMAN. In a recent number it has two articles against him, in one of which it says he very closely resembles that necessity which knows no law. We, of course, know that AKERMAN is a fool; but, hang it, we despise to see his own friends publicly denouncing him as such.

☞ A female spiritual medium in Ohio tells that Chief Justice CHASE will be the next President of the United States, and that he will be elected by the Democratic party. The Democratic party is too polite to tell this medium that she lies, but it requests us to say, in the mildest terms possible, that she is a ridiculous and absurd old fool.

☞ A Washington paper says: "Drunken women are sometimes seen in our streets. Cause—disappointment in love." If there is anything on earth that is calculated to make a woman drunk, it is disappointed love dissolved in whisky. And in Washington they take it that way.

☞ HENRY B. BLACKWELL has written a letter in favor of the annexation of San Domingo. One would naturally suppose that after his annexation to LUCY STONE he would cherish a violent antipathy to annexation of any and every sort.

☞ An Alexandria paper has started "a new George Washington story." We don't think we should encourage the manufacture of any new George Washington stories until we have worn out some of the old ones.

☞ It is said that "the Japanese have recently introduced a mint on the American plan." Now, let them introduce a julep on the American plan, and they will have all that is desirable in Western civilization.

☞ They say the lawyers who defended Gen. COLE for the killing of HISCOCK at Albany, N. Y., have never gotten their pay. But the killing was a Cole-blooded affair, and the defenders of it deserve no pay.

☞ The Cincinnati Times and Chronicle says "the lawyers must live." Possibly they must; but, really, we can't see why they should.

CITY ITEMS.

For $15 Per Week
we will insert an advertisement one month in 10,000 handbills and newspapers circulated in New York, and will refund the money if no orders come to us from the paper, to whom we are responsible by bond. Address Gen. Howell A. Gray, Advertising Agent, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

Do Not Let Your Prejudice
stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Santonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra
Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often remain in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the unsurpassed purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenger contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

(Testimony of a Physician.)

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I prescribe it myself as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Travelers,
look at the satchels, tourists' drinking-cups flasks, lunch-boxes, etc., at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.
myll tw4su lm

Hogan's Magnolia Balm
will make a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes pimples, sunburn, moth-patches, ring-marks, sallowness, etc., and in a very few weeks changes the dark complexion into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and please others will certainly use this article. Then dress your hair with Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, and the fair attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kathairon stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and turning gray, and is the best dressing in the world. All druggists keep these articles.
May10eodawlmo.

Baby Buggies,
Beautiful, stylish and cheap, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.
myll tw4su lm

Money to Loan.
One thousand dollars to five thousand dollars always on hand to loan on approved collaterals, at Hagan's loan and banking office, 114 Third street. Highest cash price paid for Col.'s large army, navy and dragoon pistols. ap1 d3m

Barnett's Kalliston is the greatest face beautifier.

☞ Base balls, bats, base-ball shoes, belts, boxing-gloves, gymnasium, No. 54 parlor billiards, etc., at Janney & Perry's. myll tw4su lm

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. aug dawly

PHALON'S NEW PERFUME.
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
THE MOST LASTING PERFUME.
THE MOST CHARMING ESSENCE.
THE SWEETEST OF PERFUMES.
ma8 deod3m

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de17 codly

DIED.

DEMISS—At Rodney, Miss., on the 20th inst., Mrs. MARY E. DEMISS, wife of Dr. Jno. M. Demiss, and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bullitt county, Ky.

ALLEN—Suddenly, at her father's residence, Shelbyville, Ky., on Saturday evening, May 20, 1871, at five minutes before 8 o'clock, Mrs. EMILY G. ALLEN, wife of J. Taylor Allen, and daughter of Fielding Bond.

☞ Washington City, Paducah (Ky.), and Shelbyville (Mo.) papers please copy.

SUITS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Silk Suits,
POPLIN SUITS,
Linen Suits,
WHITE SUITS,
AND
OVERSKIRTS,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT
MORRIS LEVI'S
Cloak and Suit Store, No. 107 Fourth st.,
ap18 dlw eod3t

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Called communication of Falls City Lodge, No. 370, A. M., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the F. C. degree.
By order,
SAM. H. BUCHANAN, Sec'y pro tem.
SAM. H. LEATHERS, W. M.

Notice.

THE members of the Workingmen's Association are requested to meet on the corner of Eleventh and Green on Wednesday night next at 8 o'clock precisely. myl8 d2*

BABCOCK
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

The contents of one STRUMENT are sufficient to read hundred gallons of pure water thrown upon a fire.

Over Four Hundred Actual Fires have been put out with it!

MORE THAN
$5,000,000
Worth of
Property Saved
by its use.

Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced. The Government has adopted it.

Puts Out Burning Kerosene, Tar, &c.
SEND FOR ITS RECORD.
J. B. VAN DYNE,
Gen'l Ag't Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia,
myl8 d3w 1 LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 25, 1871.

J. B. Van Dyne, Esq., General Agent for the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiries as to the work done in the past two months by the four extinguishers purchased by the Fire Department of this city by the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company, I have to say that there have been no conflagrations since these buildings were supplied by the said machines.

April 19th—At the burning of Bennett & Bros' factory, corner of Main and Preston streets, less than five or six minutes were consumed, including Dunlap's tobacco factory, by the Babcock Fire Extinguishers.

April 20th—Messrs. Cumley & Co.'s O. K. pork-house saved by the Babcock Fire Extinguishers.

May 1st—At the burning of Henry Koop & Co.'s furniture factory and four other large houses were saved by the Extinguishers, the insurance companies saving hundreds of dollars on the property owners. The Babcock Extinguishers, by the Fire Department, will effect a large annual saving to the city in the wear and tear of engines and hose, and if these machines were kept in our dwellings, hotels, factories, steamers, &c., ready for immediate use, nine-tenths of our fires would be stopped in their beginnings, and without damage from water. I cannot, therefore, too strongly recommend their general use. Respectfully, GEO. W. LEVI,
Chief Engineer Fire Department, and Supt. F. A. T.

BOOTS and SHOES
FASTENED WITH
CABLE SCREW WIRE
Are now taking the lead of all other kinds. Their exceeding Pliability, Durability, and Economy, with Perfect Quantities, have commanded them to the use of Governments, Ball Players, and the Government, as well as to the general public. Ask your dealer for a pair.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
L. G. SWETT & CO., 90 Milk st., Boston, manufacture CHILDREN'S SHOES with the CABLE SCREW WIRE. my24 d1m

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on
MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT
Of New Albany, Ind.,
residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, and Future, and all matters of Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen, how to recover, Cattle or Horses, where they have gone, how to find them.
Also all persons desirous to see if any difficult law suit would result in their favor, or failing in law, if they never fail to give satisfaction.
Also if you have a secret or which she is able to show persons their absent friends or what a distance they are from them. She will give them satisfaction before they leave. oct17 tw&fsu

LOUISVILLE
Bromophite Fertilizer Co.

MANUFACTURE a Fertilizer from Right Soil which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. Peruvian Guano is acknowledged to be superior to all Phosphates, Bones &c., and by analyses Bromophite is shown to be 3 per cent. stronger than the best Guano.

It is especially recommended for Tobacco, Cotton, and Corn.

Put up in good barrels and sold at 7 cts. per pound. Principal warehouse and salesroom 39 Third st. Send for a circular.
myl8 deodhw&wfm ALEX. HUNTER, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES:

R. E. MILES'
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG
EMPORIUM,
Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 32 Main,
Bet. Second and Third Sts.
ap8 d&wtuly

The Household Tonic.

The efficacy of Hostetter's celebrated stomach bitters as a specific for restoring the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States where this marvelous tonic has born down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number have candidly admitted that the pharmacopoeia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tome of the American people, and, in all human probability, will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits, and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever-increasing sales. myn bodawtu

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

WHY are there so many unhappy marriages? It is because many enter into that state from unworthy motives, while others have their systems filled with the virus of scrofula or syphilis. This hidden enemy does not appear, lay quiet, as it breaks out there, and then the trouble begins. Many a young wife has had cause to curse the day she was married, and many a husband has had bitter reflections before him bring misery on your offspring; and, as we offer, free of charge, an antidote for all this, the Samaritan's Hoof and Herb Cure (the only living physician who discovered and is now offering it to the public), and they make a perfect cure of the worst cases in a short time. I speak from experience in what I say. Those who wish a circular containing full particulars, with testimonials from those that have used it, can have one by calling on or addressing
DESMOND & CO.,
915 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

For diseases arising from indiscretion, is the only remedy first discovered by Dr. Jefferson over four days. Purely vegetable. Has been used during the war in the hospitals. No Balsam Copaiba—no Cubebs—no exposure in going into the shops of quacks. Male packages, $5; females, $3. Send by mail to any address with $5 or $3. Address GWEN & SUTTON, 96 Market street, A'y'ls for Louisville. no27 Mon Wed&tsun

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
This splendid Hair Dye is perfection in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the hair. Produces instantaneously a beautiful Brown or Black, as may be desired, and leaves it soft and beautiful: Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1y31 eodly

CONSUMPTION,
Its Cure and Its Preventive,
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death more was not demanded than the mere neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the sleeping slumber into which had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Stimulating Treatment, and Mandrake Pills as a preventive, and, if consumption had already fastened upon them, Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylactic natural combination in a way of its forces.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. The Pills, $1 a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Dr. Schenck just in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by taking medicine and directions for their use, quickened into healthful vigor.

Dr. Schenck's directions here in nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and willing facts. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Nature requires but to be aroused to her own recuperating, self-convincing.

The Pulmonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is attacked. The two-hundred pound consumption originates in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. The Pulmonic Syrup, as an intellectual "sympathizer" with the stomach. They respond to the gastric call, and the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of consumption.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's most powerful, yet safe, cathartics. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of Iodine of Potash, Mercury, &c., and contain five or six ounces of pure, unadulterated Dandelion, a powerful yet safe tonic, saline and diuretic.

"Throw away Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Consumption, and remove from the system the cause of disease, and it furnishes such healthful vigor to the whole physical system that all pulmonic affections are driven to the extremities, directing their position and management.

Sec. 4. If any vehicle shall fail to comply with the requirements of this ordinance or any order of a policeman in enforcing the same, the owner or driver shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 5. That an ordinance regulating carriage stands, approved April 29, 1871, and all other ordinances, so far as they may conflict with this, be and the same are hereby repealed.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved May 22, 1871.
JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

No. 67] **AN ORDINANCE**

To improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Montgomery street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on both sides of Montgomery street, between Fifth street and Sixth street, Portland, shall be paved with flagging in accordance with the passage of an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1870, and in accordance with the specifications for the improvement of sidewalks with brick pavement" and that each work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in the ordinance approved the 9th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving sidewalks."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 22d day of May, 1871.
JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

No. 68] **AN ORDINANCE**

For improving a part of Eleventh cross-street, from the north line of Broadway to the south side of Shipp street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Eleventh cross-street, from the north line of Broadway to the south side of Shipp street, shall be improved by paving the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 9th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and paving the gutters and the carriage-way of the same with Belgian pavement, according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 9th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved May 22, 1871.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

No. 69] **AN ORDINANCE**

For improving a part of Jefferson street, from the east side of Twenty-second to the east side of Sayre street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That Jefferson street, from the east side of Twenty-second street to the east side of Sayre street, excepting fifteen (15) feet on each side of Preston street, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 9th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and paving the carriage-way with the Belgian pavement, according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 9th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

HELMBOLD.

APRIL, MAY, and JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

HELMBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Juice Pills

AND

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change.

This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT GRAPE JUICE PILLS

ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made, by druggists, and a wine-glass added to a pint of water forms a sole beverage. Lisbon Diet Drink, a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and

Fluid Extract Rhubarb.

Useful in all diseases requiring a Cathartic Remedy, and far superior to all other Purgatives, such as Salts, Magnesia, etc.

HELMBOLD'S

Grape Juice Pill

is not a patented Pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but THE RESULT OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

Safe for and Taken by Children.

NO NAUSEA, NO GRIPING PAINS, BUT MILD PLEASANT, and SAFE IN OPERATION. TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE JUICE PILLS

ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

SYCOSIS.

A Contagious and Peculiarly Troublesome Disease.

[John Jamieson, M. D., in Toronto Leader.] »

The extract published in your paper of the 8th inst. of Mr. Shapter's address before the Society on the prevalence of contagious sycosis, or Barber's Itch, was not given a moment too soon. Few more unpleasant or more troublesome maladies are common this form of cutaneous disease already is in this and surrounding countries. It exists, of course, more or less in all great cities, but it seems to me noteworthy that while passing down a single street—Fifth street—to-day, I noticed no fewer than five cases of the above named sores, two of them being particularly bad. In one case the whitened scales and diseased skin extended from the chin upward by the verge of the whisker to the left eye, threatening to extend to the eyebrow and forehead. In fact that the active principle of [illegible] is cryptogamous is the reason of [illegible] and [illegible] spread of the disease. Under the system its cure is not perhaps difficult in most cases demands much attention and care. The introduction of the smallest particle or follicle from a razor to the healthy skin will communicate the disease, because while the pellicle is treated the hair is never and never can be cut, microscopically speaking, sufficiently close to prevent a lodgment. I differ from the opinion expressed in the article you copy in one point—hence hot water will not properly cleanse a razor. The water should be boiling and the razor dipped into it for one minute, and then carefully wiped with a soft towel.

The best and most effective plan is, of course, to keep a private razor and all other necessaries for shaving. The fact, however, is that this is but rarely done, and our barbers' shops are, therefore, a very hot-bed of a painful and disgusting cutaneous disease. I might add that, in its worst form, the barber's itch spreads to the arm-pits, and then becomes almost intolerable.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

HAS GAINED A WORLD-WIDE FAME

ap19

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

A. BIRD HOLLINGS, whose little notes are all over due, has made an assignment in Cincinnati.

THE Sedalia, Mo., Bazoo has been put up for sale by its "talented editor," J. West Goodwin.

JUDGE COOPER is being discussed in the Boston papers as Judge Cooper. He might Cofferther and fare worse.

THE R. W. G. T. U. S. A. P. A., whatever that may be, is to go into convention at Pittsburgh on the 14th of June.

THE Washington Patriot publishes extracts from forty-seven Southern Democratic papers that take the Vallandigham view of things.

VICTORIA WOODHULL claims Blood as her husband, and her mother says that that old free-lover, Stephen Pearl Andrews, is the worst man on earth.—[Capital.

A FEW days ago some laborers in Detroit, while repairing a bit of old sidewalk, found two dollars in pennies and five cent pieces that had been dropped through the cracks.

OLIVER GOODE, a Maine editor, is being sued for libel. The libel was the work of a reporter, but the plaintiff seems to have lost sight of the fact that all is not Goold that glitters.

WHEN a subordinate newspaper tries to get off something particularly perforating, it uses an interrogation point thrown into this shape: ? And that is the only point that is ever visible.

THE Danbury (Conn.) News tells a story of a new boy in one of the Ridgefield Sunday schools, who, being asked who made the beautiful hills about them, replied that he did not know, as his parents only moved into town the Friday before.

THE following from the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle means that the Pennsylvania troubles are over: "The click of the miner's pack, the hum of the car wheel, will again be heard, and the columns of smoke from an hundred furnaces will rise in monumental attestation of the fact that man is the son of toil!"

THE New Orleans Picayune, having seen Mr. Greeley, says: "He must be a terrible subject for a tailor to fit, and his head is too big for any ready-made hat. On his excursion down the coast, he wore a Lat worth a short dollar and a half (being extra size), and comfortable shoes; the rest of his outfit could be duplicated for fifteen dollars; there were ink stains on his linen pants. A common notion of him is that he is a terrible swearer. A man whose conversation is more entirely free from ejaculative epithet would be hard to find out of the sacred profession."

THE Philadelphia Evening Herald says: "We can scarcely credit the rumor, yet it has obtained circulation and is thought by many to have some foundation, that Secretary Stanton committed suicide by cutting his throat. It is, however, denied by his friends, and, on the other hand, it is asserted that when the undertaker came to put the body in the coffin he found it already prepared, with a bandage tied around the neck. It is also stated that his life was heavily insured, and that no application has as yet been made for the insurance money."

RAILROAD GOSSIP.

The "Gigantic Railroad to the Pacific Coast"—Vanderbilt and the Erie Road.

[From the Boston Advertiser, May 20.]

We published two days ago a dispatch to the Associated Press announcing an important agreement recently entered into by the Pennsylvania Central railroad. Last night we received the following dispatch from W. W. Fulton, the agent of the New York Associated Press at Philadelphia:

"There is the best authority for saying that a recent telegram, dated from Omaha, and purporting to give details of a gigantic railroad consolidation on the Pacific coast, has no foundation whatever in fact. No consolidation has been entered into between the Union Pacific railroad from Portland up the Columbia river to Lyndon is contemplated by responsible parties."

[Dispatch to the New York Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The incorporators of the California Pacific railroad extension Railroad are ex-United States Senator Milton S. Latham, now manager of the London and San Francisco Bank; Holladay, King of Pacific-coast grain speculators; W. F. Rulofson, who built the California Pacific railroad, already running to Vallejo, in connection with the Central Pacific; Julius May, of the old San Francisco banking firm of Davidson & Co.; Colonel L. F. Frisbie and Rudolph Sulzbach, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, whose command of German capital is nearly unlimited. The estimated cost of the road is said to be filed to-morrow. Capital $50,000,000. The road is to be 970 miles in length and to connect with the Union Pacific at Ogden. Nearly the entire capital has already been subscribed in good faith, and despite the contrary assertions of interested parties at the East, immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the work is positively determined upon.

[From the New York Sun, May 22.]

We are informed, from one of the sources whence we have before received communications upon the subject, that the rumored arrangement between the managers of the Erie railway and Commodore Vanderbilt is still maintained, and accordingly, though we do not place full reliance upon the statement, we give it to our readers. It is said that the Erie line is to pass under Vanderbilt's control by the resignation of three of the present directors and the election in their place of three of Vanderbilt's men. Among the three who are to resign are James Fisk, Jr., and Frederick Lane are mentioned. Their places are, according to the report, to be filled by Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell. The name of the third director, and that of the man who is to succeed him, are not mentioned. It is said that Mr Jay Gould will for the present remain in office as President. Another rumor is that the Erie managers are negotiating with Mr. James F. Joy, a great antagonist of Vanderbilt, who rules the Michigan Central, for some sort of new combination with that line; but this story is even more doubtful than the other. We give these allegations for what they may be worth, and with the strong impression that they may, after all, turn out to be mere devices of Wall-street speculators to effect the price of Erie shares.

HUNTSVILLE.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Reports of Various Committees—Interesting Debates.

INTERESTING DEBATES.

[Special Report of the Courier-Journal.]

SATURDAY, May 20, 1871.

The General Assembly met at 9 o'clock. The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. J. N. Waddell, D. D.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Hendrick presented a paper certifying to the Rev. B. M. Farr, Rev. C. L. Yeaton and Mr. Edward Bredell having been appointed as delegates from the Synod of Missouri, on motion it was made the order of the day, immediately after hearing the delegate from the Reformed Church at 12 o'clock to-day, to hear the Rev. J. L. Yantis—the only one of these delegates present.

PRINTING REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. E. Cater offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the reports of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Executive Committee of Education, of Foreign Missions, of Publication, and of Sustentation, be printed and laid before the Assembly, so that time be allowed each member of the Assembly to examine the same before he is call d upon to vote, provided that he may know what he indorses by his vote.

Dr. J. R. Wilson said no vote was necessary. These reports were presented only for information; and the Assembly does not act upon the reports of the Executive Committees. He thought it was, therefore, unnecessary to take this action.

Judge Mitchell thought it was too late in the day to get a report, containing many figures, printed accurately. He did not object to having it done, but he would prefer that if the printing was done it should be done correspectively. He thinks that hereafter it will be better to publish in advance at Columbia and Richmond the reports of our secretaries and treasurers, that the members of the body may be able to examine them carefully.

Rev. Dr. Hill had been connected with printing for twenty years, and thought it could not be done by Monday morning, unless the printers worked on Sabbath. He had been an officer of the church, and had noticed that all the officers should desire a full examination into their work as a means of securing the confidence and full co-operation of the churches. He would, therefore, favor the suggestion of Judge Mitchell, to have these reports printed in future.

The motion was lost.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Rev. W. W. Hill, chairman of the Judicial Committee, presented the following:

CASE NO. I. The Judicial Committee would report that they have had under their care the complaint signed by A. W. Miller, John Douglas and seven others, complaining of the representatives of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg, against certain actions of the Synod of North Carolina, which complaint has been put in order, and recommend that the Assembly shall take up the case prescribed by the Book of Discipline, viz: 1st. The minutes and statement of the synod complained of shall be read. 2nd. The complainants shall present their complaints and shall be read. 3d. The complainants shall be heard. The Synod shall be heard by its representatives, and then the case shall be decided by the Assembly.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH NORTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The undersigned, members of the committee of nine appointed by the last Assembly to confer with a committee appointed by the Assembly of the Northern General Assembly, would respectfully report that in consequence of the dissolution of the committee of the Northern Assembly immediately afterwards, the committee has never been convened.

J. LEIGHTON WILSON,
JOSEPH R. WILSON,
WILLIAM BROWN.

REPORT ON THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Rev. D. Wills presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELEVEN ON THE MEMORIAL OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The committee to which was referred the report of the convention appointed by the General Assembly, and which met in Atlanta, Ga., was to consider the whole subject of the education and policy of the Presbyterian Church, having had the report under consideration, and having maturely discussed the whole matter, after full expression of the views of the members of the committee, beg leave to offer the following report for the benefit of the Assembly:

We recommend that the Assembly adopt as the deliverance of its own views, the report of the convention, and that it recommend the form of a circular letter to our churches, mutatis mutandis, as follows:

To all the churches under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:

BELOVED BRETHREN: The General Assembly, in session at Huntsville, Ala., having had full conference upon the various points of view, and having carefully deliberated and weighed the various and important questions connected with the educational policy of our church, and having come to with entire harmony certain well-established principles, among which we enumerate the following:

1. The promotion of the great work of education in all its departments, is now, as in all our past history it has been, not only the true policy, but the indispensable duty of the church and the beheolent among our people (not their estate) the offerings to the church to this end.

7. The Assembly recommends that in the meantime the said funds, with the consent of the donors, be used by the authority designated to control them in appointing and sustaining, in connection with existing colleges, professorships pertaining to the higher learning, using for this purpose the interest alone of said funds until such time as the way may be open for the organization of the University.

Finally, the Assembly earnestly commends this great educational interest to the prayers and beneficction of our people, praying that the Great Head of the Church may put it into their hearts to "devise" wisely "liberal things."

After reading the report, Dr. Wills said: The subject which it embodied had been fully and carefully considered by the Educational Convention, whose sessions have just closed. Opposing views have been harmonized, and we think the action of the ministry are clearly represented in this paper.

Rev. J. H. Bryson moved to amend the seventh resolution by providing that the Assembly appoint a board of regents, seven in number, to control the appointment of professors and selection of the institution to which they shall be attached.

Rev. E. T. Baird, at the request of the Assembly, read a paper setting forth his views as to the result of the adoption of the report before the house, which was accepted by Mr. Bryson in place of his amendment. The discussion on this point was suspended by a resolution offered by Rev. W. D. Morton, that the report be acted on section by section, which was adopted, and the report taken up seriatim.

Rev. Dr. A. W. Miller objected to the first section, that the report represents the whole work of education as under the control of the church. The family and the State are instituted by God as well as the Church. Government, society, wealth, position, all have moral influence. Is the Church, therefore, to have control over all?

The first five sections were adopted, when the sixth section came up

Rev. Dr. Pryor opposed the indorsement by the Assembly of the plan of the Educational Convention, which proposes to put the whole matter into the control of the Presbyterian Church as such.

Rev. Dr. Wills—It is not intended that their resolutions shall be under the control of the church as such.

Gov. Patton expressed his regrets that we are not going to the times the education of our children. We talk about our pecuniary embarrassments, but is there anything more important than the education of our youths? It is high time that the Assembly should take some decisive step on this subject.

Rev. Dr. Pryor expressed his belief that Presbyterians are not losing their zeal in education, as some have supposed. We are not losing our interest, but other denominations are advancing. Compare the Methodist church of forty years ago with their present views. Their leaders then opposed secular education as a preparation for ener ministry; now they are among the foremost in this cause; they have established large male and female colleges. The same thing is true of the Baptists, and to a large measure, of the Episcopalians. Henry Clay once expressed to Rev. J. H. Rice, of Virginia, the view that Presbyterians, up to that time, had had the control of the education of the country. Since then the views of other denominations have advanced, and we too are advancing, and not on the retrograde. It should be a matter of thanksgiving to Presbyterians that their example has excited others to strong and vigorous efforts in this behalf.

Rev. W. W. Hill thought the paper had been drawn up with great care and deliberation, yet it seemed to him that it committed the Assembly to the establishment of a university. The Presbytery he represents has expressed the view that mere secular education is not within the province of the Church. Rev. R. B. Bryson objected to the proposed Transylvania University and the downfall of young Methodism therein. In our large universities and colleges the religious element is one greatly to be lamented; nearly all are teaching error. There is one duty now to our children, that is, to see that we shall guard, protect and develop them for the work before them. It this calls for colleges, give them colleges; if a university, give it to them. See they young women of the Church. Where are they going to learn the higher branches of which they feel the need? Where are they to have their minds developed, different from the children of the world. It is her solemn duty and privilege to fit them for the future. If God has placed it in the hearts of some to furnish the means to establish such a school do not let us reject it. We must have a Presbyterian school of the very highest character. Give us such an institution, and the welfare of the Church will be promoted in a far higher degree than not holding the position that we should, and this institution will help us to hold our own.

Rev. Dr. Miller of the Board will not say but we are not explicit and consistent with itself. It gives as the reason for not establishing a University is property is not now in our hands, amongst us—now on what subject does this want of harmony prevail? Is it not on the principle of whether it be the province of the church to establish such an institution? This paper while pleading this fact goes on and commits the church to this scheme. The church is the agency for the reason of having no first-class colleges among us our sons are sent to the North. There is a desire on the part of some to go forward further than our present colleges will permit. The idea of these donors is not only that the present colleges shall be sustained, but that we shall have an institution where these branches can be more thoroughly taught. The parents want them to stay at home—in the South. Reference has been made to the University of Virginia, as supplying our want for a University, but the whole of its history is against it. Again, rank of preparatory schools. If you have the colleges respectable, the young men will stop there; and you will have a large body of profess rs and a multitude of students around the university. I am willing to leave the subject as open one, to be decided in the future as Providence may direct, but I cannot now commit myself to it.

Rev. Dr. Dabney. I presume it is not necessary to impress upon the Assembly the importance of the most thorough education. "Progressive improvement" is the motto of our church. When we do things well, we seek to do them better. We are living in the day of the period of their prosperity, there was room for improvement in our colleges. Since the war there is a disposition to be satisfied with a concentuation of our weakness, as our separate communities are unable to do the necessary work. Through what agency can our educational efforts be carried on? We are looking for an agent for this work, fixed upon this Assembly, and seeks to use it for the purpose of a University. I see in this paper no objection that it is without the province of the church. The Assembly of 1870 said perhaps it is not the time to take steps to amend the constitution to examine the subject. This convention asks of the Assembly only to start something to put in motion the machinery. The point is taken that the report is inconsistent. At first it was supposed that the plan was to impose a general tax. For that we are not prepared, nor we think is it now and for ever. There are generous minds whose interest has centered on this scheme, and whose means are preferred to us. We, then, have to decide is whether the Assembly will enable us to take advantage of their offers. For one I believe it is the duty of the church to have a university under the ecclesiastical control of the Church.

I feel assured with Dr. Kirkpatrick that the emigration of our youths to Germany is not caused by a felt need, but it is the result of fashion. Our ministers have not set up the pretext for their fashion. We can at least remove this pretext.

Now, the influence of one great institution. I like the adage of the old Scotch women, "don't put all your eggs in one basket." I believe at literary institutions need watching for schools of infidelity and tends to rationalism. Any institution that waxes rich and is not kept under proper influence, becomes unhealthy. Is the Church to do without them? As the farmer said, it is the tendency of all horses to grow old, but we do not, therefore, kill them. Sectarian, bias or unmanageable we must kill them. We can not give up either of our Seminaries, nor any of our Colleges. But I apprehend there is no danger of the University injuring our colleges. We in Virginia are out of the ring. We advance no claims for the University. The calls are active and urgent, we are not going to put their money in Virginia. Like other old women she is inclined to be egotistic, and forgets her self-interest in refusing to bridle her. Very well, we recognize the 'act that we are out of the question. What are we going to do? We have no practical doubt the propriety even of that work. The work of education should be done as far as possible through outside agencies.

Rev. Dr. Marshall—If it is wrong for the Assembly to have anything to do with the University, it is surely wrong for the Synod or Presbytery to support a parochial school. Strike out the idea of the University, and you disappoint many in the Southwest. We need something more than we have, and if we do not find it, we will retrograde as a church. That paper does not contemplate war on any existing institution. A University would foster every good college in our bounds, and only the unworthy would go home. The education unconscionably impresses himself and his religion on the youth under the care of the Christian. The family and the State are instituted by God as well as the Church. Government, society, wealth, position, all have

by John S. King, of Zanesville, Ohio, for fifty thousand dollars, subject to a first mortgage of one hundred thousand dollars. The property is improved to the, by the late Captain A. Williams and W. J. Brashears, of Cincinnati, and was the pioneer furnace in the Hocking coal-mining district. Said furnace is now in the middle of Capt. J. C. Powell's coal mining property, which proves to be one of the finest coal-mines on the upper Ohio. On hearing of the recent trip to Maysville on Saturday, she made [illegible] (Cincinnati to Portsmouth) in 6 hours and 40 minutes, including four landings, averaging five minutes each. This was made with but 80 pounds of steam. Her time down on Monday, on Bayonne, and a pressure of 90 pounds of steam, was nearly five minutes. The Wilderness is entitled to 125 pounds of steam. She arrived here yesterday at 12 o'clock precisely with a moderate trip of 70 parts and a large number of passengers, including the Brooklyn Brass Band.

See first or fourth page for river telegrams.

RAILWAY NEWS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, May 15, 1871, trains on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad will run as follows:

Leave.	Louisville.	Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	Day Express	6:00 P. M.
4:40 P. M.	Night Express	11:45 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.	Louisville.	Arrive.
6:00 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:35 P. M.
8:35 P.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
10:30 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:10 P.M.
6:05 A.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:30 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
5:05 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:05 A.M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Louisville	Sundays excepted.	Arrive Louisville
6:05 A.M.	Express (Daily)	9:05 A.M.
5:05 P.M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	9:40 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A.M.	Nash., Memp. & N. O. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:50 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	Nash., Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:00 A.M.
12:15 P.M.	Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	2:15 P.M.
7:45 A.M.	Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:15 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Bardstown Ac.	

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Elizabethtown for Horse Branch Station, 56 Miles
Leave at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at 11:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:35 A.M.	(New York, Chicago & St. Louis Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:20 A.M.
7:00 P.M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 A.M.
11:15 P. M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	9:50 P.M. 11:45 A.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, May 15th, trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:00 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:45 A.M.
11:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily.)	11:45 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

The Nashville Banner understands, from reliable authority, that arrangements have been made to build a railroad from Rome, Georgia, to Decatur, Alabama. The contract has been let, the charter procured, and all the necessary steps for a rapid construction of the road taken. Two routes are in view, one via the Lookout Mountain, crossing the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, and the other through across Sand Mountain by way of Guntersville to Decatur. The latter route runs down the valley of Coosa river to Gadsden, thence across Sand Mountain, on the Jacksonville and Guntersville grade, to within some few miles of Centerville, and thence to Decatur. The Gadsden Times favors the route via Gadsden, as it traverses a fine pine timber and coal region, and a very productive country for agriculture.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, May 23, 1871.

Money is by no means a drug in the market, but houses of No. 1 credit can get as much money as they need at 9 to 12 per cent.; but paper running at irregular times is shaved at a higher rate.

EXCHANGE—is quiet. There is no quotable change, but the disposition is a little downward; it passes from bank to bank at a slight premium for transfers. The current rate is par to 1-20 premium buying and 1-10 to 1-8 premium selling.

GOLD—Has been nearly steady, and there is an increase in the demand, but it comes in so slowly that the transactions are small. Opened, 111½; closed, 111¾.

Gold	111¼	112
Silver halves and quarters	111¼	112
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Dull and nominal. New York quotations show a decline.

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	116¾	@117¾
" '62	116¾	@117¾
" '64	110¾	@111¾
" '65	110¾	@111¾
" new '65	110¾	@111¾
" '67	110¾	@111¾
" '68	110¾	@111¾
10-40s	108¾	@109¾
Currency 6s	114¾	@115¾

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

Coupons.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Ad.	De.
'81	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	¾
'62	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	¾
'64	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	¾
'65	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	¾
'65 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	¾
'67	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	¾
'68	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾	..	¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	..	¾

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There have been numerous small trades in local securities, but no transactions of magnitude. There is some inquiry for Short-line first mortgage, and bridge bonds are less sluggish than they were. City bonds are in active demand, and we understand that a parcel of $50 gallon—last notes by steamer Victor confirmed.

British Cotton Statement.

The London correspondent of the Financial Chronicle, writing May 5, says:

Annexed is a statement showing the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom during the month of April, and comparred with the corresponding period for 1869-70:

	1870-71.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports
American	204,673	80,402	263,809	72,301
Brazilian	31,400	2,000	31,200	2,000
Egyptian	76,800	26,067	98,100	25,007
West Indian	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous	11,273	3,119	14,200	3,000
	5,000	2,307	5,000	10,010
Total	330,171	114,895	413,309	113,318

Imports and Exports at New York for the Week.

The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to $6,561,261 this week, against $7,564,222 last week, and $8,120,774 the previous week. The exports are $4,304,446 this week, against $3,566,260 last week, and $3,610,992 the previous week. The exports of specie at this port for the week ending (for general information) May 13:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry Goods	$3,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000
Gen'l Indse	4,441,966	4,183,200	3,970,000	4,700,000
Total	7,441,966	8,183,200	7,970,000	8,700,000
Specie	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Prev. rpts.	85,000,000	113,475,075	107,566,739	137,000,000
Since Jan. 1	93,441,966	121,658,275	116,536,739	146,700,000
Same time last year	85,000,000	113,475,075	107,566,739	137,000,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For week	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Prev. rpts.	84,412,641	89,000,000	84,412,641	89,000,000
Since Jan. 1	87,412,641	92,000,000	87,412,641	92,000,000
Same time last year	84,412,641	89,000,000	84,412,641	89,000,000

(Financial Chronicle, 20th.

New York Tobacco Market.

Tobacco has been more active. The Boston buyers have been in the market for Connecticut leaf, and about 1,000 hhds have been taken, mostly Spain and Italy. Prices have ruled very steady at 8½@9c for lugs, and 9@11c for leaf; but very little over 9c, and the sales mostly at 9c made for good wags and medium leaf. A French contract is announced to be awarded on the 31st instant for 9,000 bales Kentucky and 3,000 bales Virginia, to be delivered in the Western markets before August 15th. Manufactured tobacco selling fairly at steady prices.

Surplus of Cotton for Export.

In view of the unfavorable reports with regard to the growing crop which have so long been received, it becomes of special interest to know what is the balance of last year's crop we still have for export. We give some figures on this point several weeks since, but a fuller statement will show the following result:

Estimated crop, as per Chronicle of April 29..... 4,185,000
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1870..... 59,747

Total supply..... 4,244,747

Consumed by spinners, North, estimated for year..... 806,000
Consumed by spinners, South, estimated for year..... 95,000
Exported to May 15..... 2,262,236
Foreign engagements May 18..... 275,000 3,010,236

Total surplus for export and stocks at end of year..... bales 370,511

We see here that there remains for export and stocks at the end of the year only 205,511, in case the crop reaches 4,185,000 bales. The consumption of northern spinners we do not estimate on the same scanty basis of keeping up toward the close of the season, there would be just so much less left for export. These figures would not appear to afford much encouragement to those who are operating for a decline.—[N. Y. Fin. Chron., 20.

"Pressmen" Again.

The St. Louis Republican of the 22d takes up the cudgel in favor of the "drummer" system, and, in the conclusion of an article on the subject, makes the following points:

The few instances found are magnified by interested parties, until it would appear that a universal swindling system of trade prevails to going on. The exaggerated statements complained of would conclude that in a few years the whole thing will be abolished, the accomplishment of which event they would have us believe will inaugurate a commercial millennium. A private rivalry between commercial traveling and the established system of trade is the advocates of its abandonment the assistance of a large number of influential journals. It is hardly necessary to say that the system is the best known to the world of distribution. The rust also has taken hold, and promises to make the ruinof the wheat planters. Farmers have been profited so far the present—which means for this season—except in a few instances—by increasing the quotations firm for whites through at 98¾ to 98¾ per 100 lbs.; yellows do., Nos. 12 to 20, at 85¾ to 85¾ per 100 lbs.; browns do., 11 and 12, at 85¾ to 85¾ do., and cucurucho do., Nos. 7 to 10, at 90¾ to 95¾ do. These rates are realizing for all goods of ordinary trains, and higher rates have been obtained for relative numbers of the best refining and vacuumpan sugars. Reserved do, centrifugal and molasses sugars rates have moved up in parallel ratio with the quotations given for whites. The receipts of sugar during the week cover over 22,000 boxes and 1,200 hhds here and at Matanzas, and numerous of small parcels of which no data is furnished, except through customs officials, not as yet accessible here for general use. Shipped here and from Matanzas during the past week, 37,625 boxes and 9,807 hhds., of which to the United States, 17,865 boxes and 9,776 hhds. distributed—for New York 13,644 tcxes and 6,075 hhds; Boston 991 do and 1,231 do; Philadelphia 704 do and 1,501 do; New Orleans 2,132 do and 91 do; Delaware (b w) 92 do and 69 do; and for Baltimore 1,012 do and 576 do; and balance for European ports. Included therein—for "Falmouth and orders" 10,238 boxes, and for Spain 5,406 boxes and 31 hhds; leaving stocks on hand at the two ports equal to 457,800 box s and 79,361 hhds, against, for same period of 1870, 484,826 boxes and 86,507 hhds.

MOLASSES—Scarce; sold here during the week, clayed and muscavado, mixed, at 72¾ to 75¾ per keg; at Matanzas, reported close of week, lots at 97 to 97½c per box, and at Cardenas sales of something that is called molasses at low rates, but the "cess pool," when found, finds a ready sale at 55¾ per gallon—last notes by steamer Victor confirmed.

British Cotton Statement.

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	1870-71.		1869-70.	
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In the present outlook, says our informant, and there is no man in the State better posted than he, that the crop will be a large one. The property will be increased to 100,000 tons for export. Finally, in any probable contingency, we will have flour and wheat enough for bread and seed, and a surplus of 50,000 tons for export. This, too, without drawing upon Ohio, Indiana or Illinois for her large surplus. The cattle is safe to not upon, and may be considered as reliable. Now as for the crop of barley, the impression is general that we will have as much as last year, while the oat crop, being chiefly reserved on the ocean counties, is promising, and, with the help of Oregon, we shall have enough for export. The hay crop is also promising, and will be very much more abundant there. This is the only instance in which we hear of a general disposition not to employ reserves to the benefit of the future. The universal opinion seems to be, beyond this, that by reason of commercial traveling in the Pacific-mid a means of commercial progress, that no matter how burdensome or expensive it cannot be checked, as long as it is employed by outer cities.—[St. Louis Rep., 22d.

CROP PROSPECTS—SOUTH.

ALABAMA.—We received a few days ago with an old planter, formerly a member of this vicinity, but now a citizen of Marengo, in reference to the crop prospects. He had rode seven days or two previous over the road leading from Jeffer on, in Marengo, to his former residence, in the midst of Greensboro, and said that he has never seen the crops on that road look better. He has been absent from the State in the spring, though he has been traveling over it regularly every spring for fifteen years past. We have similar reports from—[Independence (Jackson county, Mo.,) Sentinel, May 20 h.

GEORGIA.—We are pleased to learn that the rust, which has been reported to be quite general in wheat, has not damaged the crop thus far, and very little as was expected. On our own ground we learn that the crop has not been at all affected, and promises a large yield of wheat. The crop is maturing quite early, and with a continuance of the present favorable weather, the yield promises to be fair in this section.—[Athens Banner, 19th.

West.

MISSOURI.—We learn that pestilent insect, the chinch bug, is doing tremendous damage to the crops in some portions of this county. Mr. E. S. St. Clair, living near Bunker Hill, tells us that his crop, which three weeks ago promised a bountiful yield, he now regards as ruined.—[Howard (Mo.) Advertiser.

The severe and unseasonable weather of the past week has, we are pleased to say, been successful in checking the chinch bug pest, which raised the spirits of the community by the hope that "all is not lost that's in danger," as the fine crop outlook was, had the cold weather continued much longer. It is now thought that, while some damage has been done, there will still be more than an average crop. Tuesday afternoon we were favored with a much-needed shower, and Wednesday there was quite a heavy rain.—[Bolivar (Mo.) Weekly Herald, May 18th.

We regret to learn that chinch bugs are doing considerable damage to spring wheat and oats in this county, and unless we are favored with a good rain soon those crops will be light.

A gentleman from Muscatine county, Iowa, says the farmers in that locality also complain of chinch bugs.—[Bethany (S. W. Mo.) Watchman, May 18th.

From several parts of the county we learn that the chinch bug is injuring the wheat. The weather has, however, been favorable for the growth of corn, and the prospects are that the latter will be planted in good season. Peculiar circumstances have operated in some cases to curtail the number of hands

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1871.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,
Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Vanceburg, Thursday, June 1.
Greensburg, Friday, June 2.
Carlisle, Saturday, June 3.
Louisville, Monday, June 5.
Paintsville, Tuesday, June 6.
Prestonsburg, Wednesday, June 7.
Piketon, Thursday, June 8.
Whitesburg, Friday, June 9.
Hazard, Saturday, June 10.
Mount Pleasant, Monday, June 12.
Manchester, Tuesday, June 13.
Booneville, Wednesday, June 14.
Jackson, Thursday, June 15.
Irvington, Friday, June 16.
Salyersville, Saturday, June 17.
West Liberty, Monday, June 19.
Prestonburg, Tuesday, June 20.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22.
Speaking to commence at 13 o'clock.
Gen. John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend. may21 d&wtd

I will meet Gov. Leslie at each of the foregoing appointments made by him, and, in addition, make the following appointments to address my fellow-citizens:

Georgetown, Thursday, May 25, at 1 p. m.
Shelbyville, Friday, May 26, at 1 p. m.
Harrodsburg, Saturday, May 27, at 1 p. m.
Lancaster, Monday, May 29, at 12½ p. m.
Gov. Leslie, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is invited to attend.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

John Rodman,
Democratic candidate for Attorney General, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Hickman, Monday, June 12.
Clinton, Tuesday, June 13.
Blandville, Wednesday, June 14
Paducah, Thursday, June 15.
Mayfield, Friday, June 16.
Benton, Saturday, June 17.
Murray, Monday, June 19.
Cadiz, Tuesday, June 20.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, June 21.
Elkton, Thursday, June 22.
Russellville, Friday, June 23.
Glasgow, Thursday, June 29.
Scottsville, Friday, June 30.
Tompkinsville, Saturday, July 1.
Edmonton, Monday, July 3.
Burkesville, Tuesday, July 4.
Albany, Wednesday, July 5.
Jamestown, Thursday, July 6.
Columbus, Friday, July 7.
Greensburg, Saturday, July 8.
Campbellsville, Monday, July 10.
Lebanon, Tuesday, July 11.
Bardstown, Wednesday, July 12.
Springfield, Thursday, July 13.
Bardstown, Friday, July 14.
Shepherdsville, Tuesday, July 18.
Elizabethtown, Wednesday, July 19.
Brownsville, Thursday, July 20.
Morgantown, Friday, July 21.
Litchfield, Monday, July 24.
Hon. Wm. Brown, Republican candidate for Attorney General is invited to attend.

MAIN-STREET EXTENSION BRIDGE.

Demanded Resumption of Work on an Unfinished and Much-Needed Improvement.

The citizens living on the east side of Beargrass creek have recently presented another petition to the Council, calling upon that body to complete the bridge and fill necessarily to the extension of Main street eastward. And if this action is not sufficient to insure the completion of this important enterprise, they will present still another petition, bearing the names of hundreds (and thousands, if necessary) of citizens residing on that side of the stream shall be specially forthcoming.

In July, 1869, work was commenced on the bridge, and by December of the same year operations were suspended; so that if the resumption of labor does not occur this season, more than two years must have elapsed before it can take place; for it is hardly to be anticipated that anything will be done in the winter if the favorable months are not taken advantage of. And time, not only will the public remain all this time deprived of the use and benefit of the much-desired improvement (which they had a right to expect would be steadily prosecuted from its inception and long since finished), but they will have the pleasant reflection that many thousands of dollars of municipal tax money lie quietly deposited in the bank of Beargrass for year after year without returning them in any imaginable way one cent of interest—a style of investment which a city can no more afford to indulge in than a private individual; and this would be brought to a close, and should build up the walls of a business-house at much expense, and then, instead of proceeding immediately to complete it, leave it stand for years unprotected by the kindly influence of a sheltering roof, and exposed to the disintegrating effect of inclement weather?

The solid, massive stone abutments of the unfinished bridge thus stand there to-day, some even a few hundreds of dollars, though such a sum would not complete it, could lay a floor over the stream from wall to wall, and make it at least passable; while a few thousands more would so far extend the embankments as to enable vehicles to approach it; and a few thousands in addition thereto finally complete in the best style this great public desideratum.

Since the inauguration of this project, hundreds of thousands, and even millions of dollars, have been expended and subscribed by the city on other enterprises, little and great, while a comparatively pitiful sum would have long since placed it in that condition this small but absolutely requisite work.

At present not only the travel to and from the city along the Shelbyville turnpike uses the old Maine street extension through Butchertown, but that of the Brownsboro pike, and much from the River road and Water Works road is crowded into this long, narrow passway, cut up by a railroad track, so that the direct prolongation of Main street eastward from Preston and Brook would afford great relief annually to many thousands of our citizens, as well as to our suburban neighbors, and others from more distant points in those directions above vindicated.

THE AVERY MURDER.

Something About the Injustice of Protracted Trials.

The trial of Kean for the murder of Avery will probably close to-morrow. Judge Bunch and Mr. Logan spoke in the prisoner's behalf yesterday, and the effort of the former gentleman is said to have been very creditable. If Kean should, after all, be convicted and hanged, it will not be because he has not had abundant and efficient counsel. This case has now occupied about seven hours' time of the trial while has been consumed by the speeches of the attorneys, while there is a large docket of important cases awaiting trial, in many of which the defendants are in jail, and will likely remain in jail until next fall, for want of time to try them at this term. There is no question but that the fundamental law of the land vouchsafes to every person charged with crime the right to be heard both by himself and counsel; but is it the duty of the court to allow its precious time to be consumed, to the detriment of many causes, in one case, by six or seven attorneys, part of whom, probably, are volunteers in the matter simply for the excitement or occupation in the job, or for the reputation to be made? We think not. Two counsel on a side are ample for any case. If the same latitude is given in all cases before the court as has been allowed to the lawyers in the Kean case, we will seldom have more than three cases disposed of during the year. We mention this matter in the interest of the prisoners awaiting trial who are now suffering in our jail.

DIGGING UP THE PAST.

A Row of Graves Found in the Middle of Eleventh Street.

A squad of men under Mr. Squimshed, as foreman, were yesterday digging a trench along Eleventh street to Jefferson, for the purpose of putting down water pipes, and connecting them with the office and residence of Dr. Geo. W. Griffiths. The trench was about three feet wide and five feet deep. The workmen struck a row of graves and dug up several skeletons. The picks broke the skulls and otherwise mangled the remains before the discovery was made that the work was going on in the resting places of long-forgotten dead. The lower jaw of one skeleton was taken from the ground, and presented a beautiful set of teeth in perfect state of preservation. On another body was found a small piece of blue cloth with an old-fashioned brass button attached. The latter contained the inscription "Soded. Gill," or "Shaded Gill," the first three letters being very indistinct.

No one seems to know anything about when these bodies were buried, but their interments must have been very early in the present century, as the street itself was opened in 1830. It seems that every improvement which opens the earth in the western part of the city discovers some relic of the past, some work accomplished at a time long preceding the memory of the present generation.

A Supposed Lunatic.

Another lunatic, named John Buckly, was carried to Twelfth-street station-house yesterday by officers Traylor and Anderson, from the corner of Eleventh and Main streets. Mrs. Buckly states that his mind has been wandering for nearly six weeks, but that on Monday evening the night the remains of Lunacy were so manifest that she feared to remain in the same house with him. He went out on the street and struck an unoffending man a most terrible blow, and commenced a quarrel with some boys on the opposite side of the street, without any provocation at all. He became very crabbed, even to his wife, who feared very much that something terrible would happen before morning. They retired about ten o'clock, he going to sleep immediately, and she lying awake several hours. About two o'clock Buckly arose, armed over and struck Mrs. B. a tremendous lick on the head. He called her hard names and kicked her out of the bed. Like an obedient wife she obeyed his commands, but was too much frightened to trust herself with him any longer. They have lived together for fifteen years, and in one or two instances the usual harmony of the pair was broken by his freaks. On one he drew a large knife, and was about to plunge it to her heart, but was prevented by her escape from the room.

BASE BALL.

Richmond vs. Picked Nine.

A game of base ball was played on the Falls City's grounds yesterday afternoon, between the Richmond and a picked nine composed partly of several ex-players, formerly of the Eclipse club. The game resulted in favor of the Richmond by a score of 42 to 34. This large score is partly attributable to the roughness of the ground, making fine fielding at long batting.

The Richmonds are now making efforts to secure the grounds at Cedar Hill for the season if their sheaves means will allow them to make terms with the proprietor.

The Richmonds have a promising fu ure before them, and we hope they may accomplish their wishes.

THE INDIANA PRISON SOUTH.

A Political Fight for Its Offices and Emoluments.

Shabby Attempt of Governor Baker to Thrust in a Radical.

The Ins and the Outs, and the Contings.

Considerable sensation has been created in Jeffersonville by a flank movement of the Republicans to retain control of the affairs of the Indiana State Prison South, notwithstanding that for several months past, two out of three of the Board of Directors of the prison were placed there by the Democratic party.

The usual changes that follow a change of administration were naturally and justly looked for at the State Prison South upon well-established Republican precedents and oft-repeated maxims of the Republicans that "to the victors belong the spoils," was thought to be just as applicable to a Republican goose as to a Democratic gander. Accordingly, when Hon. Levi Sparks, Mayor of Jeffersonville, and John D. Kirk, of Madison, Indiana, took their seats as members of the Board two changes were immediately made, that of the Moral Instructor and the Attending Physician. The principal change, that of electing a new Warden, was, after consultation, postponed until the meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday morning. At the hour of meeting Hon. Levi Sparks, Democrat, John D. Kirk, Democrat, and Rev. W. W. Curry, Republican, were present. Soon after the organization R. S. Heiskel, Jeffersonville, radical Republican and an ex-director, who was recently ousted by the decision of the Supreme Court, appeared, with a commission signed by Gov. Conrad Baker, appointing the said Heiskel one of the Board of Directors. Upon this document being presented, Rev. Curry moved that the same be accepted and recognized, and that Heiskel be admitted as a member of the Board, to the exclusion of Levi Sparks, whom the said commission pretended to remove. This was decidedly cool, indeed quite laughable, as the Democratic Directors regarded the whole matter as a joke, and of course refu sed to recognise the commission. Upon this, Curry and Heiskell took their seats in the other end of the room and proceeded to 'Board' because the farce of a "Board of Prison Directors without head or tail." Of course this was amusing to Curry and his colleague, and Messrs. Sparks and Kirk had no objection to their taking a little harmless recreation.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Mayor Sparks, long before his re-election as Mayor, had an inkling that such a course would be taken to oust him, and, of course, was careful to obtain the opinion of the best legal minds in the State. Here the matter dropped, and did not develop itself until yesterday.

With his commission, that will prescribed a legal opinion of the Hon. Samuel C. Perkins, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, given as the private counsel of Gov. Baker. This was called for by a letter addressed to Judge Perkins, stating that Levi Sparks had been elected a director of the State Prison South by the General Assembly of Indiana in March last, and that he (Sparks) had commissioned said Sparks without the knowledge that he was at the time Mayor elect of the city of Jeffersonville, and having since learned this fact, and that Sparks would probably be elected Mayor, he (Baker) now desired an opinion as to whether the Mayor